The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The Franking fraud is to be restored.

—No one should start for the Black Hills without a wig and some mandiage.

—Blaine's friends are jubilant over the results of Wednesday's State Conventions.

—The news from the Black Hills is more sadly suggestive of scalp-lifting than of gold finding.

—Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., son of President Grant, was admitted to the bar in New York City yesterday.

—The Pandora has been refitted and is to start from England within a day or two on another Arctic cruise.

—Hon. James S. Rutan will nestle in Florence, Italy, for the benefit of his health and in the interest of Uncle Sam.

—The President has issued a proclamation calling upon the people to appropriately observe the Centennial "Fourth."

—Morton's friends in St. Louis now claim that about two thirds of the thirty delegates elected at Jefferson City, are in favor of Morton.

—The small-pox is appearing in San Francisco since the arrival of the steamer Colorado from China, thirteen cases have been reported.

—The Daniel Webster place at Marshfield, Massachusetts, including mansion-house 120 acres of land, &., is to be sold at auction June 1.

—Mr. Henry W. Longfellow has rented a cottage in Bryn Mawr, Montgomery county, Penn., and will pass the summer there with his family.

—Gov. Kellogg says the President did not snub him, but gave him every assurance that every reasonable effort would be made to aid in keeping the peace.

—Twenty-seven Mayors and 20,000 people welcomed Garibaldi to Viterbo on the 6th inst. Garibaldi was on crutches, and no wonder——twenty-seven Mayors!

—The Baptists of Kentucky, celebrated their one hundreth anniversary of the first Baptist sermon ever preached in the State with imposing ceremonies, at the Walnut Street Church, yesterday.

—The demonstrations in Philadelphia on Wednesday night in opposition to the opening of the Centennial on Sunday, was one of the most imposing assemblages ever witnessed in the Quaker City.

—At a caucus of New York Democrats the other evening, somebody remarked: "I wish Thomas Jefferson was here to guide us now." "God forbid," said a red-faced man, "it would give him night sweats."

—The last dollar having been squeezed out of Cuba Spain is trying to mortgage the Cuban customs dues to raise a loan of ten million dollars to carry on the war. This indicates a desperate state of affairs on the island.

—The famous stock horse known as Felter's Hamletonia, formerly owned by H. D. Felter, of New York, but recently by Webb Bros., in Davenport, Ia., died in that city yesterday morning. He was twelve years old.

—The Vatican is still in a bad humor with the Spanish monarchy because of the toleration clause in the new constitution. As a consequence the Nuncio has given by the Pope an indefinite leave of absence from Madrid.

—Winslow has received gifts reaching one thousand dollars from Boston men in England. It is reported that he wants to come home and help his creditors. He promises to save them ninety thousand dollars if treated with lenity.

—To-day will witness the execution of two murderers in Massachusetts, and to one at least attaches a terrible interest—namely the slayer of the little girl Mabel Young, who since his sentence has confessed to the murder of another female child.

—All parties in France effect to despise Prince Napoleon, who has just been elected a Deputy from Ajaccio. They do not despise him, however. He would probably have been a great figure in French history if he had not been smothered in the Imperial Court of his cousin.

—The return of the Queen Dowager Maria Christina to Spain is a bad omen for the monarchy, since her name will always be associated with court scandals, civil war, and misgovernment. Spaniards cannot but recall that her marriage to Ferdinand VII. led to the Carlist wars, and the long train of evils which have befallen their country.

—The wife of Ole Bull sailed from New York recently to join her husband at his home in Norway. While Mr. Bull has been making his musical tour through Europe and Egypt, Mrs. Bull has been residing with her parents in this country, and spending her leisure time in translating a Norweigan novel, which will soon be published in Chicago. They expect to return to this country in the autumn.

—The case of the French Government in selecting *bona fide* representatives of the various industries to make up the workmen's delegation to the Centennial will be well bestowed. If there is one character more disagreeable than another it is a "representative of the workingman" on the model of old Eccles, in Robertson's comedy of "Caste." There is a well defined variation of this class in France, and the Government will do well to keep them at home. Of her genuine workingmen France may well be proud, and such America will be glad to welcome.

—Some one brought Mr. Blaine an unsealed bundle, and in a crowded room, or at least a public and an occupied one, Mr. Blaine received it and tossed it upon an adjacent sofa while talking about coal mines and bridges. Therefore it is conclusively clear that the said package contained a bribe of $20,000 in bonds! Has not this flummery gone far enough? Is it possible that Mr. Huston and Mr. Tarbox and the rest are blind to the fact that they don't need to extend the invitation of Dogberry to their critics? For who could fail to write them down as worse than the long-eared quadruped referred to if they continue to seriously consider such testimony as this? —*Philadelphia North American.*

DEADHEAD MAIL MATTER.

Provisions of a Bill to Restore the Franking Privilege.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The bill reported in the Senate to-day by Mr. Paddock from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, to restore the franking privilege, provides for free postage on any letters, packages or other matters relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States, provided that every such letter or package shall bear on the face the "official business" an endorsement showing the name of the department or bureau from whence transmitted. Any person making use of such official envelopes to avoid paying postage on private matter shall be subject to a fine of three hundred dollars. Senators and Representatives in Congress and Delegates from territories, as well as the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, may send and receive through the mail free of postage letters, documents, packages and other matter relating exclusively to public business, provided that each person as aforesaid shall write upon each package so sent by him his name, with the proper designation of the office he holds.

Gen. Baker Contradicts Miss Sweet.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Ex Commissioner of Pensions Baker told to the Civil Service Committee to-day his side of the story in the Chicago Pension Agency.

He told Miss Sweet, when he visited her office, that the deficit must be made good to the Government, and if it was he would say nothing about it. He did this and took other action out of friendship to Miss Sweet, and told her she must not pay any more money on the Campbell note for her appointment. He denied that he in company with Blakely visited her office and demanded payment of the deficiency in one day. Witness expressed surprise when told that Miss Sweet made a payment on the note as late as April, 1875.

Dispatches from Burlington, in Vermont, to Miss Sweet, saying "Baker is all right. Do not worry," &c., were read to witness, and he said: "Whatever Blakely says in these dispatches is an assumption on his part."

Mail Contract Investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads today examined John L. French, Chief Clerk of the Contract Division, regarding the system of awarding contracts, and especially as to the fraudulent bids smuggled into the Postoffice Department by means of false seals and colluding clerks, during the spring lettings last year. He said he nor his family had ever received a present from a contractor for any act of his in the department. He admitted having acted as solicitor for an insurance agent, and had obtained from mail contractors applications for policies of life insurance, but he usually attended to this business after office hours, and denied that he had ever favored any contractor in consideration of his taking out a policy.

The Legislative Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day struck out of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill the sections providing for ten per cent. reduction of all salaries of clerks in the executive departments, prohibiting political assessments, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to make a reduction of ten per cent. in the salaries of all customs officers and employes, and prohibiting the employment of any persons except those for whom specific appropriations are made.

FIRST EDITION.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

Immense Mass Meeting at Philadelphia.

Stirring Speeches and Clear-ringing Resolutions.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—The meeting last evening of the citizens of Philadelphia in favor of sustaining the action of the Centennial Commission in closing the Exhibition on Sunday was decidedly the most imposing demonstration, as well of earnest and determined purpose, in point of numbers, that this city has witnessed for many a day. Lacking the fireworks and brass bands of political gatherings, the assembling of the friends of Sunday observance was, in regard to numerical strength, astonishing, and in the eloquence of the speakers and the enthusiasm of their hearers all and more than the projecters of the movement could possibly have anticipated. That Musical Fund Hall, with its 1,800 capacity, should have been crowded to its utmost stretch would have been sufficient to gratify the most sanguine Sabbatarian, but that the people would overflow into the street and there hold a meeting, in number estimated at 2,000, and then pack the big First Presbyterian Church—aisles, gallery, pulpit, stairs and vestibule—with hundreds unable to gain admittance, certainly approached the marvelous.

At ten minutes to eight o'clock the doors of Musical Fund Hall were closed in order to prevent the threatening suffocation of a jam inside the building, and at eight o'clock the audience—one-third of whom at least were ladies—was called to order by Mr. Joshua L. Bailey, who nominated for President Hon. William A. Porter. The nomination was greeted with applause and hearty approval. Judge Porter said:

Judge Porter's Address.

I propose to state the object of this meeting. It is intended to testify our reverence for the Christian Sabbath and to sustain the Centennial Commissioners in their noble resolution to close the International Exhibition on that day. Our people are a Christian people. The early settlers of this country came here for the purpose of founding Christian Commonwealths. No other country was ever so founded. When the Persians entered Greece it was for conquest. When the Carthaginians invaded Italy it was for revenge. When the Northern hordes overran Rome it was in the spirit of destruction. When William of Normandy entered England it was for conquest. When the Mohammedans entered Spain it was to destroy the Christian religion. When the Spaniards sought Mexico it was for silver. When the Puritans, the Huguenots, the Scotch, Irish and Germans came here, they came, one and all, for the simple object of enjoying here the religion of the Bible. This was eminently so in the case of Penn and his followers. In the laws agreed upon in England for the government of the Province it appears more than once. In the first great law, framed at Chester in December, 1682, it was provided that "according to the good example of the primitive Christians, and for the ease of the creation, every first day of the week, called the Lord's day, people shall abstain from their common toil and labor, that whether masters, parents, children or servants they may the better dispose themselves to read the scriptures of truth at home, or to frequent such meetings of religious worship abroad as may best suit their respective persuasions. In the Charter of Privileges of 1701, in the act of 1705, in the Constitutions of 1776 and 1790, the Sabbath is recognized as a Divine institution. It could not have been otherwise. There could be no such thing as Christianity without the Sabbath, and no free government which was not founded on the principle of Christianity. Still more stringent is the act of 22 April, 1794, now in force. The date of that act is very significant. In the month of November, 1793, the horrors of the French Revolution had culminated in blotting out the Sabbath. Our Legislature was in session when the news of that event reached Philadelphia, and our fathers lost no time in passing the present act, how nearly akin to the government under which we live. It provides that "if any person shall do or perform any worldly employment or business whatsoever on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday (works of necessity and charity only excepted)," he shall suffer the penalties prescribed in the act. Can any man doubt that opening the International Exhibition on the Sabbath, and admitting those who present themselves on the payment of a sum of money, is engaging in a worldly employment? I tell you that in my judgment as a lawyer, it is not possible to do that thing without violating the law of this Commonwealth. What matters it that the Commissioners have been appointed by the authority of the United States? If the whole Congress of the nation came here it would not be allowed to violate a statute which it is admitted the State had the power to pass. If the Commissioners have shown themselves wise men, and they are entitled to your thanks. They have obeyed the law of the State like good citizens, and they have obeyed that higher and better law. "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy." I hope they will receive at your hands cordial and powerful support.

A long list of the names of our most distinguished citizens was then paced in nomination by Mr. Bailey for vice presidents and secretaries, the reading being frequently interrupted by applause. They being declared elected, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. James Wheaton Smith. The following resolutions were then read by Mr. John R. Whitney, the reading being greeted with enthusiastic demonstrations of applause:

The Resolutions.

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States was originally founded on those principles of the Christian religion which form the only sound basis of good government; and

WHEREAS, In exhibiting to the world, after the lapse of a century, the progress which the nation has made in the arts and sciences, in commerce and manufactures, it is proper that we should exhibit our attachment to those institutions of religion which are essential to all national prosperity and power; therefore,

Resolved, That the strict observance of the first day of the week as a day of religious worship and rest from all worldly employment unlike required by the true interests of civil society and the laws of God.

Resolved, That we do hereby testify to our high appreciation of the course adopted by the United States Centenial Commission in closing the grounds and buildings of the Exhibition on the Sabbath day, and we do hereby tender to the members of the commission our cordial support in the noble stand which they have thus taken.

Resolved, That the opening of the Exhibition on that day would not only have been in conflict with the statute law of the State of Pennsylvania and of a large majority of the other States of the Union, but would have brought upon us a national dishonor.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-five citizens be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, whose duty it shall be to lay before the commission a copy of these resolutions, and to assure the commissioners of the satisfaction with which their action has been received by the great mass of our citizens.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the secretaries of this meeting to each house of the National Legislature, to each house of the State Legislature, and to each branch of the Councils of the city of Philadelphia.

The Legal Argument.

T. Charlton Henry, Esq., seconded the resolutions. He said that to open the gates of the Centennial Exhibition on Sunday would be a flagrant violation of the laws of Pennsylvania. The theory that the United States had any jurisdiction in the matter is overthrown by the law creating the United States Centennial Commission, which says emphatically that nothing therein contained should override any of the laws of the State in which the Exhibition is held. Again, it would be an injustice to the holders of the Centennial stock after the resolution passed by the commission two years ago that the gates of the Exhibition should not be opened on Sunday. Further, if the dark days of the preparations for this Exhibition, when Congress had denied any aid, if at that time those people who now ask that the Exhibition should be opened on Sunday had said to us that the question of opening it on Sunday was even, open to discussion the $1,960,000 from the State of Pennsylvania would not have been given, and the withdrawal of support by the Christian community would have been prevented it being open at all. The opening of the Exhibition would cause a great many people to work on Sunday. The head of the photographic department had informed the speaker that he had orders to photograph 20,000 persons who were entitled to free admission; taking one-half of them as the number actually employed in labor at the Exhibition, and adding to them the thousands of railroad employes and others who subsequently be added to the list, it would be safe to say that by the opening of the Exhibition on Sunday at least 30,000 people will be compelled to work on that day. The speaker declared that the opening would be a disgrace to the city of homes; it would be the signal for the opening of every theatre and concert saloon, the running of hourly excursion trains bringing the scum of New York to this city. It means more than that, the utter destruction of the American Sabbath of rest.

Greetings from Abroad.

Mr. B. B. Comegys then read telegrams from citizens of San Francisco, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburgh, the National Baptist Societies now in session at Buffalo, and from citizens of Williamsport, expressing the warmest sympathy with the object of the meeting and approval of the action of the Centennial Commission in closing the Exhibition on Sunday. The telegram from Felix R. Brunot read as follows: "In behalf of many friends of your meeting tonight I send greetings. Our American Sabbath, inherited, with our free Government, from wise forefathers, with it must be maintained."

George Junkin, Esq., then addressed the meeting. He said this was an occasion when every man who is a Christian and a Pennsylvanian should have something to say, and he proposed to discuss the subject as a Pennsylvanian. At Chester Wm. Penn gave to the Commonwealth its present great law, and in the first section of that law he laid the foundation of this Commonwealth in the law of God, and in the same section ordains the observance of the first day of the week, or the Lord's day; and this is the law of the State to this day. In 1705 the Legislature passed a law to restrain the people from labor on the first day of the week, and affixed penalties for the violation thereof. In 1794 the French revolution having shown what the destruction of the Sabbath had accomplished, the law at present in force was passed, which has been amended over and over by every judge on the bench to be constitutional law. It is to break this we are asked to throw open the doors of the Exhibition, God forbid! Mr. Junkin quoted at length the opinions of the Supreme Court in the case of Sparhawk vs. the Union Passenger Railway, where all the judges agreed that the running of a railway car on Sunday was a violation of the law of Pennsylvania, and only overruled the injunction of Judge Strong because the suit had been begun by a private citizen. Quoting other opinions, the speaker said that this was the decision of Pennsylvania courts without an exception. Shall this be overruled? Representing a constituency of half a million of people I asked whether we should break down this law under which we and our fathers have lived and prospered. [Cries of No! No! No!] The Centennial Commission have acted nobly and like Christian men ought to act; they met the question like men; they loved the Sabbath and they have kept the Sabbath. [Long continued applause.] If they had been willing to break it they were law abiding men, and they dared not do it. It was cast broadcast over the land that the Exhibition should be closed on Sunday, and every exhibitor knew it and everybody else knew it, and yet the commission are asked now to break that resolution, and, like noble, honorable men, they have refused. The commission has taken its stand on the law as it has existed for one hundred and ninety-six years, and he demanded what reason was there that they should now throw open the gates. What light has any man to set aside deliberately and deliberately ask them to trample on the laws of Pennsylvania?

Rev. Dr. Kempshall, of New Jersey, next made a brief but telling address, in which he called upon all professed Christians to aid in sustaining the Centennial Commission in their endeavor to preserve the sanctity of the American Sabbath.

Hon. Hiram Price, of Iowa, a delegate from the M. E. General Conference at Baltimore, made a closing address, in which he said that it had been intimated that the opposite side of the question was maintained by a majority far outnumbering those who favored the closing on Sunday, to which he would reply that that was not so. Were he nominated to-morrow for President of the United States, and were he supported alone by those advocating the closing, he would be as sure of election as he was of nomination.

In compliance with the resolutions, the Chairman then read the names of the following committee, and on amendment to the resolution making him one of the committee: Hon. Judge Porter, Chairman, Hon. Richard Vaux, Hon. Alexander Henry, Hon. Peter McCall, Geo. Junkin, Esq., Thomas Elwell, M. D., Lewis, Esq., Casper Morris, Dr. D. H. Agnew, Wm. Adamson, Thomas Potter, Lemuel Coffin, Major Buehler, Henry H. Houston, Henry D. Sheban, Samuel R. Shipley, Christian J. Huffman, William Brookie, Prof. Wm. H. Allen, Prof. John H. Hart, Thomas Kingsley Noble, Rev. Dr. Newton, Sparhawk, Alexander Whilldin, and John B. Whitney.

After singing "Hold the Fort," the meeting adjourned amid much enthusiasm.

Outside the Hall.

When the doors of Musical Fund Hall were closed to the public a large number of people, who did not wish to repair to the First Presbyterian Church, remained on the outside, discussing the question of Sunday opening and Sunday closing. This throng was rapidly increased by citizens in the neighborhood who were attracted to the spot, and at about nine o'clock. Rev. Dr. Breed, who was recognized by a number of those present, was loudly called for, and responded in a brief but satisfactory address. Several other gentlemen followed, among them being Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., Rev. Dr. Newton and Professor Allen, of Girard College. By this time the meeting in the hall adjourned, and the throng in the streets rapidly dispersed.

At the meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, on South Washington Square, Mr. Morris Patterson presided, and the resolutions read at the parent meeting were read by Mr. Charles E. Morris. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Francis Wayland, of the *National Baptist*, George H. Combs, the builder of the monster engine in Machinery Hall, T. Charlton Henry, Rev. Dr. H. C. McCook, Daniel M. Steinmetz and Rev. Dr. Paddock.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

California Democrats.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—The Democratic State Convention effected a permanent organization to-night, and decided not to choose Presidential electors till after the St. Louis Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—The Convention reassembled to-day. The platform contains resolutions favoring free schools exempt from all sectarian control; honest payment of the public debt; paying silver only, as a legal tender; a tariff for revenue only; no Chinese immigration. It is so thoroughly unobnoxious to our people and institutions that its prohibition is imperatively demanded, and all the powers of the Government should be exerted to that end.

A resolution was also adopted favoring Gov. Tilden, of New York, for President. The delegates to the St. Louis Convention are uninstructed, but all are in favor of Tilden.

Kentucky Democrats.

LOUISVILLE, May 25.—The State Democratic Convention assembled here to-day. Delegates to St. Louis were chosen. The platform favors the repeal of the resumption act, but declares that specie payments should be resumed at an early date, and a tariff for revenue only. It is not certain how the delegation stands as to Presidential candidates, but the overwhelming vote cast for Mr. Watterson and Col. Breckenridge, pronounced administrative reformers and hard money men, is regarded as significant.

Dakota Republicans.

YANKTON, D. T., May 25.—At the Territorial Convention yesterday Hon. A. Hughes and A. McHinch were chosen delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, and Geo. H. Hand and Howery, alternates. They go uninstructed.

Alabama Republicans.

MONTGOMERY, May 25.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated candidates for State officers and delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. The platform favors Senator Morton for President.

Kansas Republicans.

TOPEKA, May 25.—The Republican Convention to nominate State officers has been called to meet in this city on the 16th of August.

LO ON THE WAR PATH.

A Little Dressing Now Might Tone Him Down and Prevent Massacres in the Future.

FORT FETTERMAN, WY. T., May 25.—It is a mistaken idea set afloat by Agent Hastings that the depredations recently have been committed by renegades from the Big Horn country. The facts are that all trails from recent depredations run to the reservations, the Indians from the north having ardly been heard from since the destruction of Crazy Horse's village in March last. A good blow struck now will probably avert an outbreak of the Indian war, which is otherwise imminent.

Preparing to Pursue Them.

CHEYENNE, WY., May 25.—F. D. Yates' ox train arrived at Fort Laramie from Red Cloud to-day, in charge of Charles Brown. He reports three ponies and seven head of cattle run off by Indians. Captain Egan, who has been scouting with his company for two weeks, is expected in town to-morrow. Five companies of cavalry and one of infantry, under command of Col. Evans, arrived at Fetterman to-day, and crossed the river, to be joined to-morrow by a column now moving up the north side of the Platte river, under command of Colonel Royall. Indians have been seen in the vicinity, watching the operations of the troops.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

England's Attitude Towards the Berlin Conference.

LONDON, May 25.—The press comment favorably upon the attitude of the Government towards the Berlin Conference. A special dispatch from Vienna says England's note relating to the memorandum of the Chancellors assigned as reasons for her refusal to accede thereto that the powers were substantially agreed that the original note of Count Andrassy went as far as it could without an infringement of the Porte's sovereignty; that sufficient time had not been allowed for the execution of accepted reforms; that Montenegro's breaches of neutrality had prevented the pacification which the powers considered necessary to the execution of reforms; that the proposed military disposition of Turks and insurgents seems to England a premium for renewed hostilities; that the gigantic system of gratuitous relief proposed would be beyond Turkey's ability to grant, and would be seriously destructive of the morality, thriftiness and industry of the people; that the proposal to take more effectual measures at the end of a two months' armistice is sufficient encouragement to the insurgents to continue the rebellion, and an inducement to Montenegro to persevere in her breaches of neutrality, hoping thereby to obtain an accession of territory, and that the proposal to bring war ships into the Dardanelles amounts to a proposal to violate the treaty of 1856, and is directly contrary to a long established custom of preventing vessels of war passing those straits.

The French Constitution.

PARIS, May 25.—The newspapers of all shades of opinion express satisfaction with Minister Dufaure's speech in reply to the interpellation of the Marquis of Franclein in regard to the interpretation of the constitution and circular of the late Ricard to the prefects.

Rochefort's Newspaper Seized.

The police have seized Rochefort's newspaper, *Droits De L' Homme*.

Another Voyage to the Arctic Regions

LONDON, May 25.—The steamer Pandora, which last year made a voyage to the Arctic regions for the purpose of discovery memorials of Sir John Franklin, has been refitted for a voyage to Smith's Sound to bring home any traces of the lost Arctic explorers. She left Portsmouth to-day, and will await papers from the Admiralty at Cowes, whence she will sail for her destination on Saturday.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1876.

SENATE.

The Franking Privilege.

Mr. PADDOCK, from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, reported, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, a bill to restore the franking privilege. Placed on the calendar.

The President's Salary.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported back the bill fixing the salary of the President at $25,000 per annum, together with the message of the President vetoing the same, and recommended that the bill be passed notwithstanding the objections of the President.

Mr. WRIGHT said he had been directed by the committee to request the Senate to act on the bill as soon as possible. Placed on the calendar.

The Belknap Impeachment.

At 2:35 legislative business was suspended, and the Senate resumed consideration of the Belknap impeachment with closed doors. At 4:45 the doors were reopened. An executive session followed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Report on the Emma Mine Investigation.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the Emma Mine investigation was presented by Mr. HEWITT, who prefixed it with a speech. The report, after reviewing the testimony, concludes that General Schenck, besides being a director of the Emma Mining Company, was engaged in speculative operations in stock with Trenor W. Park, a vendor of the mine with General Woodhull, his secretary of legation, in such a manner as to subject the United States to criticism. The committee, therefore, find, first, that it was not proper for an American Minister at the Court of St. James to connect himself as director with the Emma Mining Company of London; second, that the relations of General Schenck to the vendors of the Emma Mine were of such character as to cast suspicion upon his motive, and subject him to unfavorable criticism, but the committee believe he was not guilty of fraud or of any fraudulent intention in his connection with the company or vendors of the mine; third, that his subsequent speculative dealings in the shares of the company were not compatible with his diplomatic station and the maintenance of a position of honor and usefulness at the Court near which he was accredited. The committee therefore submit the following resolution, and unanimously recommend its passage by the House:

Resolved, That this House condemns the action of General Robert C. Schenck, United States Minister at the Court of St. James, in becoming a director of the Emma Silver Mining Company of London, and his operations in connection with shares of said company and vendors thereof as ill advised, unfortunate and incompatible with the duties of his official position.

Stealing a Report.

The report went over till to-morrow, and Mr. HOOPER, of the Committee on District of Columbia, presented to the House as a privileged question the fact of the clandestine procurement of a report which the Chairman of that committee had prepared, and of its publication. As that paper had gone to the country as the report of the committee, he declared that no report had been agreed upon, and had not even been discussed for more than an hour. He offered a resolution instructing the District Committee to inquire as to the manner in which a copy of that paper had been obtained for publication, and by whom and from whom it was obtained. Adopted.

Receivers of National Banks.

The Senate amendments to the bill authorizing the appointment of receivers of National banks were non-concurred in.

The Tariff Bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Springer in the chair, on the bill to revise and simplify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and to reduce taxation.

Mr. MORRISON, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, addressed the committee in explanation of the bill.

Adjourned.

THE BLACK HILLS.

A Gloomy Account from a Gold Hunter—Indians Killing Miners at a Fearful Rate—Plenty of Gold Northwest of Custer City.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—A letter from Z. Mott, one of the company of Cincinnatians who left for the Black Hills some time since, dated Kearney Junction, May 21, states that the Indians are on the war path, killing miners at a fearful rate. Miners are returning to the States by hundreds. He says that out of forty-two men at Dead Wood, twenty-seven of them have been killed by the red devils. Five men were killed and scalped within three miles of Custer City. There is plenty of gold northwest of Custer, but it is impossible to get at it on account of the Indians. Yes'd was barkeeper at the Farmers' Hotel in this city.

STILL HARPING ON BLAINE.

Further Investigations of the $64,000 Slander.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The committee investigating the Blaine bond business met to-day, when the resolution offered by Mr. Hurd was agreed to, to the effect that the resolution of the committee authorizing the sub-committee to conduct the investigation did not authorize any investigation of the question whether corrupt useof the bonds was made to procure legislation, unless it related to the Little Rock and Arkansas bonds which came into the possession of the Union Pacific Company.

On motion of Mr. Lynd, the committee thereupon resolved that the objection made by Mr. Lawrence to Sickles answering the question in dispute was well taken, and must be sustained.

NOMINATIONS TO OFFICE.

Hon. James S. Rutan to be Consul at Florence, Italy.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The President has nominated James S. Rutan, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Florence, Italy, vice Wirt Sykes, withdrawn; George W. Patton, United States Marshal for West Virginia.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

NEW YORK, May 25.—At the session of the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day the Committee on Bills and Overtures presented an overture on promiscuous dancing, deploring the practice as mournful inconsistency, and regretting giving parties for such dancing by members of Christian families, and counseling churches to arrest the evil. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Sustentation made a partial report, setting forth that the plan of sustentation had been firmly fixed in the affections of the church, and desiring it should be continued and encouraged. Resolutions attached declared that there was no necessity for the union of the home mission and sustentation fund.

During the discussion of the report Dr. Talmadge announced that he had telegraphed to Dr. Moses Hoge, of Savannah, asking if any steps could be taken by this Assembly to meet the views of the Southern Assembly in promoting a union between the Church North and the Church South, and had received a reply that any spontaneous resolution of our Assembly would receive most respectful consideration. Dr. Talmadge then offered resolutions, setting forth that all expressions of an offensive nature between the two sections of the Presbyterian Church be buried, and that the hand of invitation be stretched to their Southern brothers to unite with us in fraternal relations, and requesting the Assembly at Savannah to send two delegates to the meeting in Brooklyn, advising them of their departure, and promising to send two delegates to Savannah, so that both bodies would not adjourn until the churches on earth and in Heaven have begun a jubilee over the glorious consummation.

At the afternoon session the Committee of Synods on Practical Beneficence presented a report upon that subject, declaring the Board of Home Missions required $450,000, and the foreign missions $550,000 to carry on their work. A system in disbursing money and liberality on behalf of churches was recommended.

Debate on the reports of publication was then resumed. Rev. Mr. Dunham said that among the literature published much was generally used in Sunday schools. He found that the charge for the lesson leaf was nine dollars per year, and that the same or similar publications by the Methodist Concern was but five dollars.

Rev. Dr. Scheuck stated that this was because the Presbyterians did not patronize it as they should. After some further debate a resolution to adopt the majority report was adopted.

The order of the day, on Roman Catholic baptism, was set down for Saturday.

Adjourned.

M. E. General Conference.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—The report of the Committee on Freedmen was then taken up. The collections reported for the past three years were $269,000, and the total disbursements since 1860, $524,00. The report set forth that the M. E. Church was the only one that had a very large membership among the Freedmen, and urged that the work be kept up. Increased efforts for their moral and intellectual elevation were urged, to keep them Protestants, as the emissaries of the Pope were among them, and there was real danger. Whoever educated the Freedmen would possess them, and the Romish Church had earnestly entered upon the work. The Protestants of America should be aware. The report closed with a series of resolutions, endorsing the Freedmen's Aid Society, commending the collections among the churches for it, and authorizing the appointment of an agent needed for the work among the several annual conferences for collection.

The report was adopted and the Conference adjourned.

American Baptist Publication Society.

BUFFALO, May 25.—The annual meeting of the American Baptist Publication Society took place to-day. The annual report shows total receipts from all sources for the year ending March 1, 1876, of $564,064. The sum embraced $180,203 given as special for building, leaving the ordinary business receipts for the year $310,161. Eighteen new publications have been added to the list for the year, of which 57,300 copies have been printed. Of former publications there have been printed during the year 352,000 copies of books, and 183,504 copies of tracts of different periodicals. The total issues of the year are equal to 222,346,638 pages. The total issues since the society's organization is 66,992,815 copies of books, tracts and periodicals, equal to 3,871,370,650 18-mo pages. The total number of publications on the catalogue on March 1, 1876, was 1,174. Seven thousand dollars was subscribed at the meeting to-day for missionary work in Rome.

AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

Proclamation by the President for its Observance on the 4th of July.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The following was issued to-day by the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, A joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States was duly approved on the 13th day of March last, which resolution is as follows:

"Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it be and is hereby recommended by the Senate and House of Representatives to the people of the several States, that they assemble in their several counties or towns on the approaching Centennial anniversary of our national independence, and that they cause to have delivered on such day an historical sketch of said county or town from its formation, and that a copy of said sketch may be filed in print or manuscript in the clerk's office of said county, and an additional copy in print or manuscript be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress, to the intent that a complete record may thus be obtained of the progress of our institutions during the first centennial year of their existence."

And whereas, it is deemed proper that such recommendation be brought to the notice and knowledge of the people of the United States;

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known the same, in the hope that the object of such resolution may meet the approval of the people of the United States, and that proper steps may be taken to carry the same into effect.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Another Letter from Schenck.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Gen. Schenck has written another letter to the Foreign Affairs Committee, in which he says he only heard of the stoppage of the Emma Mine dividends when he arrived in Paris from Italy; that he still determined to hold on to his shares; that Cheesbrough, who knew his plans and was empowered to act, acted subsequently to save Gen. Woodhull (Cheesbrough's cousin), and that the 2,000 shares which were sold were sold in Woodhull's name by Jay Cook, McCullough & Co., he (Schenck) being partly interested in them, and finally that he never telegraphed to Cicesbrough in regard to selling any shares.

More Silver Coin.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The House Banking and Currency Committee to-day unanimously agreed to report and recommend the passage of Representative Randall's bill to authorize the purchase of silver bullion to the extent of twenty million dollars, with any moneys in the Treasury, and issue the resulting silver coin, provided that not more than one million dollars of money shall be used at any one time in the purchase of such bullion.

Traveling Silkworms.

OMAHA, May 25.—Mr. Joseph Newman, of San Francisco, passed through the city to-day with some 5,000 silk-worms, which he is taking to Philadelphia to exhibit. This is the first instance in which worms have been carried such a distance, from China to Philadelphia, some 4,000 miles. They are in fine condition, have grown double their size, and will readily spin on their arrival.

Judge Lynch Settles with a Murderous Quartette.

CHARLESTON, May 25.—A week ago a country merchant, of Abbeyville county, named Harmon, and his wife, were found murdered in their bed. The murderers, four in number, were arrested, and yesterday they were taken from the sheriff and shot. Three hundred persons were present at the execution, and one hundred shots were fired.

Thieving Midshipmen.

ANNAPOLIS, May 25.—Nine cadet midshipmen of the second and third classes have been required to resign and suffer ejection from the academy for theft. Samples of gentlemen's furnishing goods were deposited in the room of a first class man by a Baltimore drummer, and during his absence were taken.

Hernanis

In Brocades, Stripes and Plaids—the finest selection in the city, at

HUGUS & HACKE'S,

Fifth avenue and Market street.

SPORTS ON THE TURF.

The Races at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—First race, 1¼ miles dash, all ages; won by Lady Clipper in 2:18. Second race, 2 mile heats, all ages; Elemi won the first and third heats in 3:42¾ and 3:49¼ respectively, and Preston the second in 3:44½. Third race, ¾ mile dash; two year olds; won by Glenella in 1:20.

Maryland Jockey Club Races.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—First race, selling, all ages, 1¾ miles; won by Piecalo in 3:11. The Preakness stakes, 1½ miles; won by Shirley in 2:44. The Compensation purse, mile heats; won by Willie Burke in 1:43½, 1:48 and 1:52¼. Rhodamanthus won the first heat. The hurdle handicap race, 1¾ miles; won by Coronet in 3:28½.

Riding Against Time.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Francis Peralto begun at noon to-day, on the Fleetwood course, an attempt to ride twenty-five mustangs one hundred and fifty-five miles within seven hours. The fiftieth mile was completed in two hours and thirteen and a quarter minutes. He won the race in good style, completing the one hundred and fifty-fifth mile in six hours and fifty eight minutes.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

Patrick Munhall, bankrupt, Allegheny. The bankrupt was discharged.

T. D. Hamilton, bankrupt, Crawford county. Order made for the sale of certain judgments, notes and debts due on open account.

Gobel Heid et al. vs. Geo. L. Mackley & Co., Pittsburgh. The issue joined by the answer and demand for jury trial by Thos. J. Barnes. Ordered for trial at the October term.

Wettach, Couch & Co., debtors, Allegheny. A petition for an injunction, ordered for hearing on the 31st inst., and a restraining order granted in the meantime against John C. Mark and Charles Dahlinger.

A. A. Devore, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The assignee's return to the order for the sale of certain real estate confirmed *nisi*.

Gibbs and Sherrett Manufacturing Company et al. vs. Peter Grace, Butler county. A partial argument had on a motion for an injunction, and leave granted petitioning creditors to amend the petition for adjudication.

J. Milton Thomas, bankrupt, Venango county. The hearing on the rule to show cause why an injunction should not issue against C. Griffith, Griffin, Gaffin & Co., should not be des

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

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Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

EX-SENATOR RUTAN is nominated to the Florence consulate—a position that will be congenial to him. He has gone abroad on a health trip, and a stay at Florence, in Italy, will probaby do much toward restoring him to health.

IF the Black Hills infatuation is still upon our people, they may have their ardor cooled by reading the intelligence that comes from that charming region. The Indians are killing the miners at a fearful rate, and there is little or no prospect of peace during the summer. Gold may be desirable, but we can imagine no good reason why death should be faced to get it.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Sun*, writing from Harrisburg, while evidently favorable to the Democracy, admits that the operations of that party in the House, and their utter failure to redeem a single pledge they made, puts that party in a hopeless minority in the State. It is an impartial statement of an actual fact, as the Democracy is badly broken down in this Commonwealth.

AS HAS been mentioned by several Republican papers, the letter of Mr. DURANT, who is credited with securing the blackballs against Secretary BRISTOW, really presents graver charges against that official than any heretofore put forward. These are that the Secretary reduced their rebate on refined sugar, arbitrarily and out of accord with the circulars issued and without notice, while he continued to other houses, by personal order, the higher rate of rebate. If true, it exhibited gross and illegal favoritism. Will the Secretary answer.

IT becomes increasingly evident that BLAINE will enter the Cincinnati Convention with a formidable vote, which ought either to nominate him or dictate the nomination of another. The Northwest and Southwest are evidently for him, and he will certainly command two hundred and fifty votes on first ballot, a fact which places the prize within his grasp. We have faith enough in his shrewdness to believe that he or his chosen friends will manipulate their forces to good advantage. Such being the fact, we count him decidedly ahead in all particulars.

DISRAELI fails to manifest in many particulars the shrewdness usually attributed to him. He placed himself and party in opposition to the Irish bill to prohibit the sale of liquors on Sunday. The bill was right and wise, and desired by the Irish and Scotch members. There was no principle involved which the Government needed to oppose. It did, however, fight the bill, when the Scotch and Irish Liberals and Home Rulers united and defeated the Ministry. As a piece of parliamentary policy on the part of DISRAELI, it was about equal to some of the masterpieces of shrewdness put forth by Speaker PATTERSON. For the English Premier to exhibit his weakness on so poor a point was marvellously stupid.

A MOVEMENT is being made among the New York Democratic politicians not at all consoling to TILDEN. At a consultation among the leading lights of the party, the prevailing sentiment seemed to be that if the West could unite on a man he should be nominated. This is not complimentary to TILDEN, occurring, as it does, in his own State. It looks very much as though the Democracy were intending to fall in with the soft money ideas of the West, and make this the issue on which to conduct the canvass. We are of the opinion that TILDEN is seriously losing in strength, and that a Western man, if one of strength can be found, will be selected. It is hard to tell, entirely, the causes of the growing ill-will toward TILDEN. Yet the fact that it exists is entirely evident.

THE tendency and wish for suicide constitutes the most curious and unexplainable feature of the operation of human minds. The case of a man rushing violently into a barber shop, and cutting his throat with a razor, illustrates the frenzy of a strong and possibly insane resolution. The theory has been put forward that all suicides are the result of insanity, yet this is a fact hard to prove. There are instances in which it is evidently deliberately resolved upon, as the best method of escaping from embarrassments that cannot be otherwise avoided. There are still other cases where it is apparently a fascinating whim. A young lady in England is mentioned who arranged with a young chemist for the destruction of her life. She informed him that she was tired of life, and wished to make an end of it; that she was anxious to leave a certain amount of property to a friend, who would thus be benefitted by her death; but did not wish her will to be invalidated or her friend to be shocked by reason of her suicide. She would give a hundred pounds for her "taking off," if it could be done neatly and without suspicion. He entered into her scheme, but the plot was discovered before it was consummated, owing to the miscarriage of a letter. It is possible that in all instances of desire for suicide there is a hypochondriacal condition of mind, which distorts views of life, and makes death seem desirable. But that it is always an impulse of insanity, properly considered, we do not for a moment, believe.

IF the London *Times* can be accepted as indicating the drift of intelligent and even of official opinion in England, the DISRAELI Government will be compelled to yield before the cogent reasoning of Secretary FISH in the WINSLOW case. Every point made against Lord DERBY is done from English precedents and laws. It is even admitted by the *Times* that a law of Parliament cannot be made to neutralize, by its own force, a pre-existing international treaty. More than this, it is shown that when the present treaty was under discussion, in Parliament, in 1843, the full scope of the question now raised in the WINSLOW case was spand fully considered. Lord PALMERSTON considered it in relation to slaves that might escape. The theory put forward was, that escaped slaves might be sought, with the intent to restore them to slavery; but he admitted that "all we insist upon is that before any man shall be delivered up to the Americans, he shall be charged with one of the crimes mentioned in the treaty. If that were done, we did not care whether the man had been a slave or not. An English magistrate would not be at liberty to enter into the question as to whether the fugitive brought before him were a slave or not. He could only enter into such questions of common law as might arise out of the case, and if the accused person was not shown to be a *criminal* no extradition could take place." Thus a criminal, distinctly charged as such, must, according to Lord PALMERSTON, be extradited, without inquiring whether he would be tried on more than the specified charge or not. Thus we have English precedents entirely favorable to our views, and the law question may, as the *Times* suggests, be submitted to the Courts, this being the easiest way for Lord DERBY to get out of a dilemma.

AFFAIRS in Turkey do not improve, and the danger of a fanatical religious war is gravely apprehended. The trouble is that the ferocity of the Mohammedans has been partially aroused, and they would eagerly make an attack on the Christian population, despite the fact that the latter outnumber them three to one. The Sultan is not believed to partake of this spirit, but he is helpless to carry out his own wishes. He has neither the personal energy nor the political strength to control his own subjects. The very pashas who are sent out to govern the provinces are indifferent to his commands, and obey or disregard his firmans as best pleases them. The Sultan has no way of compelling obedience, simply because he has not physical force enough; and he is desperately off for want of money. This is the reason why the reforms which were proposed to him by the European powers, and which he has promptly agreed to, cannot be carried out. Already Turkey is in a state of half anarchy, and more than half bankruptcy; and matters grow worse daily. The fear of the Christian powers is of greater importance than the commands of the Sultan, in keeping order. Yet anything may suddenly start the fanatical feeling into a blaze, when a most murderous war will follow. The drift of events is plainly toward war, and the anxiety to avert it, on the part of the Christian powers does not delay for a moment vigorous preparations for it, when it shall come.

WE are in receipt of a handsome volume of over five hundred pages, containing a full and comprehensive as well accurate history of our Soldiers' Orphan Schools, of which JAMES LAUGHERY PAUL, Chief Clerk of the Department of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, of this State, is the author. The author from his relation to the Department under mention was amply qualified to furnish an accurate record of this branch of what may be termed State benevolence, and has done so with painstaking care. As a perpetual record of the entire work of each school, it is valuable and accurate. As a history, of the causes that led to the war, and of the part taken by Pennsylvania in it, and of the events which gave rise to the Soldiers' Orphans Schools, it is, while brief, intensely interesting. It may not be generally known that a telegram received in Pittsburgh, by Governor CURTIN, during a meeting being held here, led to the organization of our Orphan Schools. The telegram contained an offer of $50,000 from the Pennsylvania Railroad for fitting out soldiers. It could not well be received for that pupose, and so was applied to the erection of an Orphan School,—an act of unselfish benevolence. From the first, the history of the rise of those schools is traced, until completed, and in full operation. The work is as fascinating as the best written novel, and yet deals with subjects of patriotic benevolence. We cordially commend it to all, as eminently readable, and worthy a place in every library.

NEW MEXICO.

While a majority of the House Committee recommended the admission of New Mexico, a minority report was submitted by three of the committee that is deserving of very particular attention. The census of 1870 shows a population of only 91,874, showing a decrease of 7,642 since the census of 1860, the population having, it is said, been drawn off to Arizona. As against this, the declaration is made that the population reaches 135,000; but in 1875, at a vigorously contested election, the total vote was 15,781. This shows that the voting population has not materially increased in ten years, when the total population was admittedly but one-half what it is now claimed to be. Of the existing voting population but 1,392 are Americans the balance of 14,389 being Mexicans. Assuming the usual allowance of population for each voter, and the voting numbers in New Mexico could indicate a population of 68,936,—and to allow this to be increased to 98,726 seems to be at least a fair deal. Thus the territory has not the requisite population to entitle it to become a State. Such are the facts, as stated in this form.

As to the present character of the population, it is made up of what are usually termed "Greasers," that is Mexicans, who are ignorant and vicious. At the last census there were over 48,000 persons, over ten years of age, who were unable to read, while the school appropriation was only $25,473. "Scapegoats and outlaws," are represented as the principal element in representing civilization among those people. Thus we are represented as having a very undesirable element seeking admission into the State relation, for what object may be readily inferred,—that is, to open the way to offices and emoluments. It has been stated that the admission of the territory as a State will result in an influx of population, of very desirable character. This is open to question. It is given out that the Mormons are preparing to take possession of the region so soon as it shall become a State. If this is the case, it is doubly undesirable that it should be admitted. The Mormons have long been seeking to bring their territory into the union as a State, and failing in that, are understood to have made arrangements to send a large population into New Mexico, as a means of securing control over that State, should it reach that dignity. In brief, its admission would give Mormonism what it has long desired, State recognition.

Such are some of the points presented, and they are worthy serious attention. When territories are in position to be admitted as States, we think it good policy to admit them; as they are, thus, rapidly developed, both in population and wealth. But when a territory does not come up to the requirements, in population, and its admission is likely to be made use of for evil purposes, it is proper that we should hesitate. We do not think that Mormonism should ever be given greater power in the country than it now has; nor should its growth and expansion be encouraged. On the contrary, we should be extremely careful to repress it, by all peaceful methods, until it is gradually eliminated from our midst. Being here, it is a difficult question how to eradicate it, with the least harm to innocent parties; but certainly it should not be given a large field of operations, nor be encouraged into strength and power.

PERSONAL STRENGTH.

If it be imagined that Mr. CONKLING will carry the New York delegation solidly, we have only to read *Harper's Weekly*, edited by one of the New York delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, to be convinced of our mistake. And we hold that the theory that our entire State delegation can be so transferred is equally a mistake. Yet the pivot on which the idea of CONKLING'S supremacy turns, is the assumption that two of the strongest States, so far as delegates go, will be solidly for him. The theory that a caucus can take from a delegate the right to vote independently, has been repeatedly settled in the negative by Republican National Conventions. Hence it is unwise to count on solid delegations. Of Mr. CONKLING'S personal popularity in New York, the *Weekly* says that he was the orator of the campaign in 1872, when the State went Republican by 50,000 majority, and was also orator in 1874, when it went Democratic by the same majority; and adds, "When, therefore, it is said that the nomination of Mr. CONKLING would arouse enthusiasm in New York, we can only meet the assertion by a direct and reasonable denial. The enthusiasm that carries elections springs from devotion to a cause, from entire confidence in a man, or from the union of both; or, again, when a party is thoroughly united, as the Whig party was in 1840, mere party spirit may supply enthusiasm. But the Republican enthusiasm of 1856 and 1860 sprang wholly from the cause, that of 1864 and 1868 from the union of the cause and the man. Now, the nomination of Senator CONKLING would chill the only possible spring of enthusiasm in this campaign among New York Republicans—the hope and purpose of administrative reform." Following this, Mr. CURTIS does not hesitate to express the belief that Mr. CONKLING could not carry the State of New York.

Putting aside MORTON and BRISTOW, as being of the list not likely to be nominated, we notice that BLAINE steadily gains in delegates, and this from distant States, that cannot be supposed to be controlled by patronage, or anything else than a spontaneous desire to select the preferable man. We also notice that very decided enthusiasm attends the mention of his name in Conventions and elsewhere. Still further, that even in New York, he is not spoken of as unacceptible or weak, even among the Reformers. They, no doubt, would prefer BRISTOW, but we have as yet seen no evidence that they would reject BLAINE. He is, apparently, considered as on trial, and so long as he is subject to the assaults of the enemy, the Reform, as well as the Republican element, waits to see if he can successfully meet the charges hurled against him. We are free to declare that were he found clearly, or even probably guilty, of a corrupt transaction, he could not be nominated at the Cincinnati Convention! But with his record clear as it now is, there is no reason for confidence that applies to BRISTOW that does not equally apply to BLAINE. SCHURZ'S address went so far as to require that men hoping to be acceptable candidates must even be free from charges of corruption—a requirement that could not be met even by BRISTOW, their admitted favorite. Hence we reason that were the Republican party to nominate BLAINE, on a suitable platform and with a good second man, the Reform element will accept him, always, of course, presuming that he will escape freely from the assaults being made on him. In view, therefore, of the recent conventions, we regard him as possessed of more personal and popular strength than any one on the list. Under the new deal, CONKLING stands second, with a record of unassailable personal purity, but with not a large measure of popular strength.

MR. KNOTT'S INVENTION.

How He Prevented Sea-Sickness.

Mr. Knott was about to sail for Europe. He informed his friends that seasickness had no terrors for him. He said he had an infallible preventive of that malady. He bought it of an old sailor, who had been to sea for forty years, and had never been sick an hour.

And Knott said that when the steamer got out on the ocean, all he had to do was to swallow a couple of these powders, and then the winds might howl and the billows roll, for no ocean that was ever built could turn his stomach.

On the day he started, he enjoyed himself a great deal, talking with his friends while sailing down the bay; and as soon as the ship got out on the open sea, and began to roll, he took a dose of preventive. Presently he began to look solemn, and then he took another. After a bit, he said his corns hurt him, and he thought he would lie down on the sofa. Then a sickly look overspread his face, and the steward asked him if anything was the matter. Knott said that he thought that coffee they had for breakfast must have disagreed with him. Then he suddenly jumped up, and flew to the deck. The captain directed his attention to the beautiful sunset, but Knott seemed to prefer to hang over the side of the ship, with his face toward the water. Then the captain asked him if he was sick, and he said no; he was only trying to see if they were yet in the Gulf Stream. Then his frame was convulsed, and he began to get rid of his gastric juice. He seemed to be trying to bring up a breakfast that he ate during the Seminole war. After working down pretty well toward it, he asked them to carry him to his state-room, where he gave the steward a box containing the old sailor's infallible preventive of sea-sickness, and remarked that if the steward would chuck that awful truck into the bosom of the mighty deep, he would confer a favor upon Mr. Knott. Then Knott rolled over in his berth, with pallor in his face, and said to his companion:

"Bill, don't old what's-his-name Huxley say in one af his books that the Atlantic Ocean is gradually filling up, so's it'll be dry land some day?"

"I believe he does."

"Well, Bill, when I get to Europe I'm going to stay there until the cussed thing fills, and then I'm going to drive over home in a buggy. No more navigation for me, if you please."

Then he called for the steward and the conversation ended.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

The Mystery of Marshal Ney.

A curious story is going the rounds of the western press to the effect that Marshal Ney was not shot, as history tells us, but that he came to the United States and lived for many years in the South, where he was known as Peter Stewart Ney. The story is not a new one. Some time about the year 1830, a French gentleman, known as Peter Ney resided in Darlington on Marlboro' district, in this State, and pursued the profession of teaching. Many old citizens are still living who were his pupils. Some curious facts are related concerning this gentleman which tend to corroborate the suspicion that he may have been the Marshal Ney of the First Empire. At the time referred to he is said to have been exceedingly reticent as to his personal and private history. In conversation, however, he showed a remarkable familiarity with all the events and battles of the Napoleonic wars, and very frequently commented upon them, admitting freely that he had taken an active part in them. His martial bearing, style of dress, and the sabre scars upon his head, showed that he had known military service. He is said to have been generally reserved and quiet in his demeanor, but fond of a social chat with men of his age. At times he relapsed into fits of profound melancholy, which occasionally ended in a spell of intemperate drinking. He seemed disposed to court retirement, but on one occasion, when on a visit to Columbia, he attended a military review on horseback, when his distinguished and soldierly bearing attracted much attention. The story goes that some French travelers, who were in the town at the time, declared very positively that it could be no other than Marshal Ney. This gentleman, moreover, always betrayed a marked interest in every item of news connected with Napoleon in his exile, and one day sitting in his quiet schoolroom reading a newspaper which he had just obtained, he suddenly dropped from his chair in a swoon. The paper on being examined was found to contain the news of Bonaparte's death.—*Charlestown (S. C.) News.*

Popular Errors.

Popular sayings are generally erroneous. For a man to part his hair in the middle and to write the first initial and the second name in full are thought to imply imbecility, regardless of the fact that Napoleon always parted his hair in the middle and that Caesar wrote his name C. Julius Caesar. "No lover of flowers can be a thoroughly bad man," says Emerson; but Dolan's last request to his wife was, "Place a pot of flowers on my grave," and Piper teases for roses and violets like a dog for his dinner. Miss Dickinson likes diamonds, whereupon the *World* constructs an apophthegm upon the fact, implying that of course she cannot act. A fop is never intelligent and a braggart is necessarily a coward among the commonest of popular delusions; in face of the circumstance that many of the world's heroes were, like Murat, both fops in dress and braggarts in speech.

The Veiled Mother-in-Law.

A McGregor (Iowa) man consulted one Mme Ludorico, "a veiled prophetess and inspired seeress," for information where he could find his affinity, what she would look like, and how he would know her when he met her. She described a ravishingly beautiful and delightfully rich young lady, and the grateful man paid her double her fee. And then the veiled prophetess removed her veil, and he knew his mother-in-law. He rose to his feet with a cold, hollow laugh, and went out into the street a raving maniac.

Secured a Foreign Bride.

A Boston young man is about to marry a young woman of Germany and ostentatiously sends home his wedding invitations in this shape: "*Die Verlobung unserer ungate n Tochter——mit Herrn——in Boston beehren wir uns auszuzeign. Dresden April, 1876.*" Here follow the names of the parents of the unfortunate girl.

NEBRASKA'S ONWARD MARCH.

The Changes of a Few Years—The State Rising into Prominence—A Few Figures That Tell an Interesting Story.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LOUISVILLE, NEB., May 19, 1876.

The first Centennial year of our Republic opens auspiciously in Nebraska. A long, but not severe winter has passed away, and gentle, lovely spring blooms and smiles all over our prairies. Everywhere life, energy animation, industry, all seem to commingle to usher in the first natal year of our country. One hundred years ago Nebraska was unknown to civilization—unknown even, as a part of the great American desert. One hundred years ago nature in all her prodigality, adorned Nebraska as she does to-day; but civilization on its illuminating cycles had not dispelled the shades of aboriginal ignorance. Within a few rods of where we write may be seen an Indian trail; its direction toward the West; the grass was long trodden out by the feet of the wild man of the desert, and to-day this Indian trail—this silent "foot print" admonishes us, that within the last hundred years an ignorant and untutored race has been pressed back before the march of civilization!

And, scattered here and there, all over our State, may be seen little *mounds*—the lone and forsaken Indian sepulchres, and their sacred precincts disturbed by the industry of the pale face, whose energy and industry have subdued the Appalachian forests, changed the wild prairies of the Mississippi Valley into comfortable and beautiful homes, and compelled the wild mountain waters to give up their mineral treasures!

MATERIAL GROWTH.

In order to give the readers of the GAZETTE some idea of the material growth of Nebraska, we give the following, taken from the Auditor's report: At the time of the formation of the State, the total assessment of Nebraska was over twenty millions; in 1868, or one year thereafter, this total was increased to about thirty-two and one-half millions; in 1869, the total ran up to forty-two millions; in 1070, to nearly fifty-four millions; in 1871, to fifty-five and one-half millions; in 1872, to nearly seventy millions; in 1873, to seventy-eight millions; and in 1874, the total aggregate was $80,754,044!

A little calculation here shows that in seven years the material wealth of the State has increased more than three hundred per cent., and our average increase for the same time is more than forty per cent. per year!

Of the above total valuation for 1874, the different railroads represent more than eleven millions of dollars. The total miles of railroad in the same year was over eleven hundred, nearly four hundred and sixty being the length of the Union Pacific in the State.

In 1874 there were over eighty-seven thousand horses; 229,000 head of cattle; 30,000 head of sheep; 233,000 swine; nearly two and one-half million dollars used in merchandise; over five hundred thousand used in manufactories. As an interesting fact concerning forest tree culture, and the culture of fruit trees in Nebraska, we give to your readers the following tree exemptions for 1874,—$463,769. In order that your readers may the better understand those tree exemptions, we will refer to the law concerning them. Under an act of the Legislature, every person who shall plant and cultivate forest trees, is entitled to an exemption of $100 for each acre for five years; and for each acre of fruit trees, so planted and cultivated, a deduction of $50 for five years. The above total exemptions show that there have been planted nearly five thousand acres of forest and fruit trees, in the State. But this should not be taken as a conclusive statement as to the number of acres, for the reason, that hundreds of acres, have never been returned to the assessors, and consequently no report was received by the Auditor.

INVESTIGATION

has reached Nebraska. The Omaha post office, under the management of Postmaster Yost, has been subjected to an examination of possible "crooked" ways. The result so far seems to be a good deal of smoke, gas, brass and a stirring up of bad blood, and the discovery of a sprinkling of "crookedness."

LOUISVILLE.

This town is located thirty-one miles southwest of Omaha, on the B. & M. R. R., in Cass county. It is one of the many little towns that spring up along the lines of railways. The celebrated Kaolen banks are found at this place. Specimens of this clay have been sent to different potteries for inspection, and experienced workmen pronounce it susceptible of receiving a very fine finish. But of this in a future letter.

B. S. R.

A Rare Display of Women's Costume.

At the Alexandria Palace in London, there was opened on the 25th of April, a unique exhibition, namely: "A display of ladies' costumes of the latest fashion." A number of valuable prizes were distributed, the good taste of the articles displayed, combined with economy, being the points considered in the awards. The costumes distributed all belonged to the present summer and spring season of 1876. A special prize was offered for handsome historic costumes, date, character and value unlimited, but there were no competitors in this class; and for the other special prize namely; for the best novelty in ladies' dress, there were only four exhibits—a carriage dress, a rinking suit and two polonaises, one gray and the other cream-colored, labelled "dust-evaders," made of a light alpaca-like material, resembling ordinary dust cloaks. The rinking costume was of a light Knickerbocker cloth, with a boifeuse polonaise, edged with natural-colored ostrich feather trimming, interspersed with round pendent silver buttons, and made short; there was a rink hat to match. The carriage dress was a long black velvet skirt and habit bodice, with a light brown shade of brocaded silk introduced upon the back of the bodice and as a tunic, the effect being rather too *prononce*. For the ordinary prizes there were twelve classes, with a second prize to each. The costumes were all displayed in the concert room, each class on a distinct raised platform, having overhead a canopy of prettily arranged white muslin, draped with white flowers.

A Chameleon's Toilet.

Young Tiffany's chameleon shed its skin this morning. When my attention was first called to it, I thought it was an imposture—for the little reptile looked just as if it had on a little night gown of fine lavender-colored muslin, tied or tucked in at the neck and top of the tail. This strange garment gradually parted in openings. While this process was going on, the chameleon, which was on the floor, and had a thread tied around it, held at one end by Willie Tiffany, would very unexpectedly and suddenly make vigorous little rushes and darts across the floor, to the length of its string, and to the great discomfiture of the ladies, who were gathered around it, watching the shedding process. On such occasions the ladies would run screaming to a corner of the room, the suddenness and rapidity of the small "varmint's" movements whenever he started seeming to deprive them of all presence of mind. The chameleon got hold of what he could of this cast off garment and tried to swallow it. Upon examining segments of the cast skin under a magnifying glass, it was seen to be full of perfectly circular holes, arranged in the most regular and orderly manner, and the texture resembled that of the crown of a bonnet, though not quite so close.—*Florida Letter.*

A Book Agent Checked in His Mad Career.

A book-canvasser in pursuit of his nefarious occupation called yesterday at a house on Levitt street, and meeting a scared and subdued-looking man at the front steps, who wore a good deal of his hair all over his clothes and had a long scratch along his left cheek, asked him where the master of the house was. "There she is, sir," replied the man accosted, in a strange tone wherein servility and bitterness were blended, and he pointed through the window of the basement dining-room to a middle-aged woman of determined look who had leaned her well-worn broom-stick against a chair, while she was sharpening her nails on the steel. The book-agent said: "Well, I won't call. Shake, stranger; I'm married myself," and softly stealing down the steps vanished in the blue distance.

Cautious Jones.

Mrs. Dipper (to Jonesey, who is deeply in arrears for board)—"Mr. Jones, won't you step into the parlor for a moment? I wish to speak with you." Jonesey—"Really, Mrs. Dipper, I should like to accomodate you, but what will the boarders say at seeing us alone? Oh, no, excuse me."

Hold Up.

Strangers in Philadelphia object to young men who occupy the platforms of the street-cars and sing, "Hold the fort, for yam comin'," sometimes whistling the air, with heel and toe obligato. This sort of nuisance is said to have broken out all over the city.

DON'T TAKE IT TO HEART.

There's many a trouble
Would break like a bubble,
And into the waters of Lethe depart,
Did not we rehearse it,
And tenderly nurse it,
And give it a permanent place in the heart.

There's many a sorrow
Would vanish to morrow,
Were we not willing to furnish the wings;
So sadly intruding
And quietly brooding,
It hatches out all sorts of horrible things.

How welcome the seeming
Of looks that are beaming,
Whether one's wealthy or whether one's poor:
Eyes bright as a berry,
Cheeks red as a cherry,
The groan, and the curse, and the heartache can cure.

Resolved to be merry.
All worry to ferry
Across the famed waters that bid us forget,
And no longer tearful,
But happy and cheerful,
We feel life has much worth living for yet.
—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

The Champion Dancer of Wall Street.

In the intervals when the real business of the Exchange slackens and transactions are few and far between, the Wall street brokers contrive various amusements to enliven the passing time. On Tuesday they indulged one of their number, Mr. J. White Davis (known as the champion dancer), to give them a dance. They formed a ring, some whistled, some patted on their knees and kept time, while Davis danced some of his most wonderful steps, and the audience, enlarged by the crowd from outside, laughed and applauded.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MEINER.
Solicitor—JOHN P. HAILEY.

NO MISTAKE
Can be made in buying B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap,
Because he only makes
ONE QUALITY.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN PORTER,
OF PENN TOWNSHIP.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention of the Fifth Legislative District. d73-S

FOR ASSEMBLY,
WM. J. SNODGRASS,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP,
SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JAMES M. PARKINSON,
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP,
Sixth Legislative District,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. 645-SSS

SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d&S

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

TREASURER.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
WM. M'CALLIN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 2.

CORONER.

FOR CORONER,
MARK DONLEY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEP IN AND SEE
THE
Handsomest Assortment
OF
Spring Goods
IN THE CITY.
Henry Smith & Sons,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.

GARDEN
AND
Flower Seeds
The Best in the City.
Trees, Grape Vines, Plants,
A great stock, unsurpassed in quality and price.
SEED POTATOES.
The finest new varieties ever introduced. 1,000,000 Flowering and Bedding Plants. 18 Beautiful Plants for $1.10.
BOQUETS, CUT FLOWERS.
At short notice, in any quantity, surpassed by none. BIRDS, GOLD FISH, &c.
J. O. Slemmons, J. F. Grimes,
131 Fifth Ave., above Smithfield,
Proprietors of the celebrated Knox Farm Greenhouses and Nurseries. d57-wwF

AIKEN & CO.
SLATE
DEALERS AND ROOFERS
OFFICE AND YARD,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

QUEEN OLIVES—PINTS AND QUARTS—Crosse & Blackwell's and Gordon & Dilworth's; also, Mottett's Olive Oil, pints and quarts, received and for sale by
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876. E
SPECIAL GOO
WM. SEMPLE'S, No

Since our last announcement of New Goods many new attractions have been received and placed on our counters, making our stock more attractive than ever.

At 8, 8 1-3, 10 and 12 1-2c,
Beautiful Line of new Summer Plaids.

At 15 and 18 3-4c,
New Summer Plaids, worth 18¾ and 25c.

At 25 cents,
Fine assortment of New Plaid Debeges, and choice assortment New Brocade Poplins.

At 31 cents,
Choice line new Pure Mohair Brocades.

At 33 cents,
Summer styles in Pure Silk Warp Brocades. At 25c, newest shades in Colored Cashmeres.

At 45 cents,
Pure Ponges and Mohair Brocades. At 25 to 50c, latest novelties in Damasse Plaid Debeges.

At 18 3-4 cents,
Large assortment fine Colored Alpacas. At 25c, an extra bargain in fine Seal Brown Alpacas, worth 37½c.

At 50c to $2.50,
Extra good value in all grades Black Cashmeres. At 18¾c to $1, superior value in Black Alpacas and Mohairs.

At 12 1-2c to $2.50,
Large and beautiful line of Black Hernanis and Grenadines, and in cloth shades, in Plain, Damasse Checks and Stripes. At $1 an extra fine Gros Grain Black Silk, worth $1.25.

At $1.25 and $1.37 1-2c,
Fine Gros Grain Black Silks, worth $1.50 and $1.62½. At $1.50, superior Gros Grain Black Silks, worth $1.75. At $1 to $2.50, newest shades in Colored Dress Silks.
Special good bargains in Dress Goods.

1876 MAY 1876
20.
NEW GOODS
This Week.
We have this week opened many
NEW BARGAINS!
IN OUR
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT
Special value in Grey and Brown Mixed Dress Goods suitable for Traveling Suits.
Extra good bargains in Brocade and Plain Silk and Wool Poneges.
Plain, Striped, Brocade and Twilled All-Wool Debeges at lower prices than ever.
New Self-Colored Striped Dress Goods, reduced from 20 cents, now 10 cents.
A bargain in Real Japanese Silk, reduced from 37½ cents, now 15 cents.
Suits and Overdresses, over one hundred different styles and qualities in new and handsome Summer designs.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, all styles and sizes, from 25 cents to $15 each.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
N. B.—We will open on Monday, 22d inst., 1500 more of our popular Unlaundried Shirts, at one dollar each.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
CARPETS. OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Window Shades, AT LOWEST PRICES. D. & F. S. WELTY, 115 and 117 Federal St., ALLEGHENY. CARPETS.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.
CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.
NEW
SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.
PAINTING.
WESLEY COULTER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
No. 236 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.
All orders by mail promptly attended to
WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
47 SEVENTH STREET,
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)
JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
out of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
DYNAMITE!
OR,
GIANT POWDER.
Contractors and others engaged in blasting can receive all information respecting this powerful explosive, and have their orders filled by calling on or addressing
S. M. WICKERSHAM,
124 First avenue, Pittsburgh,
or E. W. POWERS,
Youngstown, Ohio.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
STABLISHE
WEDNESDAY
D BARGAINS
A
s. 165, 167 and 16
Special attention is invited to the large and beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Suits, &c., opened last week, and the low prices at which they are offered.
At $2.00,
Ladies' Linen Suits, made in best styles.
At $4.75,
Ladies' Linen Braided Suits.
Ladies' Suits, &c.
A very handsome line of Ladies' Suits and Overdresses, made and trimmed in latest Summer fashion, in Black Alpaca, Cashmere and Silk, Colored Alpacas and newest styles in new Plaid Debeges. Colored Silk Suits, Grenadines and Hernanis, and an unsurpassed assortment of Linen Braided and Embroidered Suits.
Also a full line of Black and
Colored Suits
For Misses, in all sizes, at lowest prices. A large line of new
Summer Shawls
Opened to-day.
At 75 cents,
New Striped Summer Shawls.
At 87 1-2 cents,
New Fancy Striped Shawls, a great bargain. Special good value in Black Thibet
Mourning Shawls
In all grades.
Ladies' Calico and Chintz Waists, Ladies' Plain and Fancy
White Waists.
And a full assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Muslin and Gauze
Underwear
At very lowest prices.
Special good bargains in Suits, &c., &c.

Novelties Opened
THIS WEEK,
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL.
FOR EVENING, MOUNTAIN
AND SEA SIDE WEAR:
Centennial Wraps,
Princess Wraps,
Saratoga Wraps,
Paris Opera Shawls,
Long India Shawls,
Silk Cardinal Capes.
FOR NECKWEAR.
Black Felt Scarfs,
Brussels Nett Scarfs,
Cashmere Nett Scarfs,
Guipure Scarfs,
Ecru Batiste Embroidered End Ties,
Colored Embroidered Handkerchiefs, with Scolloped Edges.
Colored Border Handkerchiefs.
NEW PATTERNS IN

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 26, 1876.

Still a moderate loan demand is characteristic of the finance market.

Money continues very plenty—or we should say, more correctly, that satisfactory employment for capital is so scarce that nobody can afford to hire it. Money, at present, is like horses and carriages in a place where everybody is too poor to ride. Another unusual feature in finances for this season of the year is the smallness of the demand from the country for currency. In fact, there has been none of the usual spring movement of currency to the country, and there is more now coming in than goes out. For several weeks past there has been a movement of currency to New York from all parts of the West, such as does not usually occur until June.

"Dull hard times," is the complaint now everywhere. If one goes into the country they hear it in every town and village. Nor is it any better, proportionately, here in the city. There is not a single branch of trade or finance that appears to be in the normal condition. There has been some increase in the volume of trade in the last few weeks, but nothing like what there ought to be at this season of the year, and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the general situation throughout the United States is not so favorable as it was a month ago. The dry goods trade is justly regarded as a fair index of the condition of nearly all other mercantile affairs, and there can be no question that the continued declines of prices, the lightness of the demand for goods, and the increase of failures among cotton and woolen manufacturers in the past month have put a much less favorable aspect on affairs. The New York *Dry Goods Reporter* has a long list of failures of such manufacturing firms as the Ballou Manufacturing Company, Harvey Arnold & Co., the Johnson Manufacturing Company, and the Berkshire Woolen Company, following close upon each other, yet by the general mind supposed to be safely enough to weather the storm. All these unexpected failures in the last month are evidently creating a panicky feeling in the Eastern cities, and people are beginning to ask "Who next?" and to think that they would not be surprised at the failure of any house or manufacturing firm.

In this city the iron trade is the only branch of business that shows marked signs of improvement. This is in the line of prices, rather than in the increase of business. Our iron manufacturers have, from what might be termed a small business, but at paying rates. Their profits are not large, but still they are profits. The glass manufacturers have been in council for a few days past, but the result has not been disclosed. They are, with the iron men, working in accord, and, so advantaged, will succeed.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	113¾	5-20's 1868 coupons	123
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	122¾	10-40's	117⅝
" 1865, "	120¾	5's	107⅛
" 1865 new	119	New 5 per cents	112¾
6-20's 1867	121¾	10-40's coupons	118⅜

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	116¾	Ohio & Mississippi	17
Erie	13⅞	Union Pacific	98
L. S.	96	Wabash & West	20½
C. C. & I. C.	4¾	Harlem	127
St. Paul	46½	Hannibal & St. Jo.	17⅞
Do. Pref.	64¼	American Express	67
Michigan Southern	95⅛	U. S. Express	83¾
Do. Central	90	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	87½
Northwestern Com.	39¾	Quicksilver	14
Do. Pref.	58	Mariposa	8
Rock Island	108¾	Hannibal & St. Jo. pf.	32½
Cleve. & Pitts.	92¾	Panama	140
Pitts. Ft. Wayne	130	Pitts. Col. & Chic.	93
Western Union Tel.	94⅝		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S.)	52⅜	Cen. Trans. (A.)	47¾
Reading (A.)	50⅝	Lehigh Nav.	59
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	124⅜	A. V. R. R. 7.3-10 (B)	101
Oil Creek (B)	8¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's	82
Lehigh Valley (B)	58	N. Pacific bonds (A)	103

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Joseph Orr et ux. to Frances Smith, October 1st, 1875; lot on York alley, East Birmingham, 22x64 feet.....$1,400

John Isherwood et ux. to Lucretia Ann Cowan, July 15, 1874; lot on Twenty-fourth street, 24 ½ perches.....$1

Wm. Hare to Laura J. Hayner, April 21, 1875; 2 lots on Arch street, Second ward, Allegheny, 40x100 feet.....$1,000

John H. Hare, sheriff, to Jane Schaffner, April 17, 1875; interest of John Albright to lot on South street, Allegheny, 20x60 feet.....$1

Samuel Walker to Samuel Walker, Jr., April 1, 1875; lot No. 1 in Walker's new extension, borough of Elizabeth, 100x214 feet, being.....$1

Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Co. to Mrs. Catharine Herring, No. 1; lot on East End avenue, Twenty-fifth ward, 25x120 feet.....$1,100

Reinhard Meimer to Johann McGinley, May —, 1874; lot on Catharine street, Chartiers township, 57 ½ x 167 ½ feet.....$5,500

Nicholas Ruliner to John H. Mosher, September 15, 1875; lot at Glendale station, Kilbuck township, containing 2 acres and 101 perches.....$5,000

Thomas Henderson to John H. Mussller, April 21, 1876; 2 lots on Butler street, Fifteenth ward, city, 40x110 feet.....$1,000

J. C. Flenier et al., executor to N. Rainer, September 14, 1876; 0. at Glendale station, Kilbuck township, containing 2 acres and 101 perches.....$5,000

C. F. Klopfer to C. Seibert, May 15, 1876; lot No. 688 in "Dample Farm," Shaler township, 24x120 feet.....$350

C. Ruliner to N. Barry, May 1, 1876; lot on Chartiers street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 21x 8 feet.....$1,000

F. Gunnell to Sophia Gunnell, May 20, 1876; lot on Forbes street, Sixth ward, city, 21x80 feet.....$400

Geo. Gunnell to F. Gunnell, May 20, 1876; lot on Forbes street, Sixth ward, city, 21x80 feet.....$800

M. B Diamond to Mary A. Bright, March 30, 1876; lot on Penn street, Twelfth ward, city, 20x80 feet.....$1,700

M. B. Diamond to Michael A. Bright; plots of ground in the borough of Verona, containing 38 acres.....$9,900

Margaret McClelland to C. F. McClelland, April 6, 1876; plots on Locust street, Fourteenth ward, city.....$20,000

Geo. W. Smith et ux. to M. Lenhart, May 15, 1876; lot No. 18 in North Voegtley street, Tenth ward, Allegheny, 42x100.....$2,000

NEW YORK, May 25, 1876.

Money closed at 2½@3; prime mercantile paper 4@6. The customs receipts were $219,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $293,000. The clearings were $14,500,000. Sterling at sixty days 487¾; three days 489¾. Specie shipments to-day $200,000 gold coin. Gold opened and closed at 112⅜, with sales during the day at 112¾. The carrying and borrowing rate was 1. Loans were also made flat. Government bonds were firm. Railroad bonds were quiet and strong. State securities were dull. Stocks opened weak and prices declined ¼ to ⅝ per cent., but subsequently became firmer and advanced ¼ to 1⅛. Lake Shore was exceptionally firm and advanced to 34¾ on a report that the company is earning enough to pay a dividend in August. Michigan Central was favorably affected by this movement, and advanced to 95. Later there was a general decline. Pacific Mail and Western Union were weak, the latter on a report that Vanderbilt may sell 25,000 shares of his stock. New Jersey Central was depressed. The Granger stocks were firm. Toward the close the market was heavy, with a recovery of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. from the afternoon decline, but in final sales the tendency was partially lost. The transactions aggregated 152,000 shares, of which 13,000 were Pacific Mail, 50,000 Western Union, 5,000 Erie, 56,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 New York Central, and 12,000 Michigan Central.

Government.—United States coupons of 1881, 122¾@123; do of '65, 115; do '65 new, 119; do of '67, 121¾; do of '68, 122; 10-40s, 117¾; coupons, 118⅛; new 5s, 112⅛; currency 6s, 126 bid.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 46; do, new, 43¾; Virginia new, 30; do, old, 30; Missouri 6s, 102.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 94¾; Quicksilver, 14¾; do preferred, 34; Pacific Mail, 24⅝; Mariposa, 8⅜; do preferred, 6½; Adams Mail, 2⅝; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 86½; American Express, 83; United States Express, 70; New York Central, 116¾; Erie, 13¾; do preferred, 29; Hudson River, 33; Michigan Central, 95; Michigan Southern, 95⅛; Illinois Central, 95½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92¾; Northwestern common, 39⅜; do preferred, 58¾; C. C. C. & I., 45; New Jersey Central, 85½; Rock Island, 108¾; Pittsburgh, 92⅜; do, Fort Wayne, 130; Chicago & Alton, 93; do, preferred, 120; Terre Haute, 10½; do, preferred, 32½; Chicago & Rock Island, 108½; do, preferred, 105½; Ohio & Mississippi, 18½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 102; Canton, 50; Cumberland Coal, 14; Missouri Pacific, 115½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 30¾; Indiana Central, 4½; Burlington & Quincy, 116½; Hannibal & St. Joe, 17¾; Central Pacific bonds, 105¾; Union Pacific, 104⅜; Union Pacific Land Grant, 99½; Union Pacific Sinking Funds, 89.

LONDON, May 25.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England increased £500,000 in the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability to 51¾ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day was £11,000. The rate of discount in open market is 2⅛ per cent., being below the Bank of England. Consols 93 5-16@93 5-32 for '65, 104¾; do of '67, 105¾@105⅞; 10-40s, 107; new 5s, 108½. New York Central, 99; Erie, 12⅜; do preferred, 19.

LONDON, May 25.—The uneasiness felt regarding the Eastern question is affecting all classes of securities. Those of the Government's creditors within its influence suffer most, but the whole market is flat. Turkish and Egyptian bonds are the only ones to show a point yet touched. The business of the rate of discount is attributable to the same cause, bankers preferring less of business to the risk of locking up money for a considerable period at a time of such uncertainty and uneasiness. The supply of money available for short loans is very large, and not in demand at any price.

PARIS, May 25.—Rentes 104f 87½c.

FRANKFORT, May 25.—United States new fives, 102¾.

Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following were the amounts of grain in store in the cities named, as reported by the State Registrar of Grains:

	May 22, 1876.	May 24, 1875.
Wheat	1,436,210	4,975,116
Corn	502,207	3,681,041
Oats	284,107	472,209
Rye	61,108	1,599
Barley	133,359	27,867
Total all kinds	2,416,691	8,847,832

As compared with last week the above statement shows a decrease of 151,312 bu. Wheat, 153,770 bu. corn, 35,152 bu. oats, 2,899 bu. rye, and an increase of 11,630 bu. barley.

The warehousemen report the amount of Minnesota spring wheat at 52,649 bu. No. 1 and 155,475 bu No. 2.—*Inter-Ocean.*

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 25, 1876.

The grain and flour markets continue quiet, and there is not much probability of an early improvement, as business is nearly always dull at this particular time. The grocery trade is falling off; orders are thinning out and are mostly small; as regards values there have been no changes of any importance for some days. Provisions continue weak, and the outlook at the present writing, points to a still greater decline in prices; hogs have dropped 50c ₱ cwt in Chicago within the past couple of days and the product is sympathizing. Butter and Eggs firmer, and it begins to look as if Cheese had about reached bottom.

APPLES—Selling in a small way at $2a3 ₱ bbl for fair to choice fruit

ASHES—Following are the current rates—in a jobbing way: Common Soda, (48 per cent.) 3½@4c; Refined do., (60 per cent.) 4¾@5c; Pearl ash, 7¼@8; Potash, 7c; Nitrate Soda, 3¾@4c; Manganese, 6½@7c; Arsenic, 5c; Flour Spar, 2a2½c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported quiet, like everything is affected by the hard times. X $6 ₱ bbl to the city and $9 to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

BUTTER—The market for prime fresh stock is rather better, in consequence of diminished receipts —in addition to which the cool weather of the past week has stimulated the demand, although there is no improvement in prices, nor is it likely that there will be for the present. Sales at 20a22 for prime to choice rolls and 18@20 for some grades of solid packed. Common grades dull, and hard to dispose of at 15@17c.

BEESWAX—In light supply and steady at 30c ₱ ₱ lb lots, and 33c in a jobbing way.

BEANS—The market continues very quiet, and the prospects for the future are not very encouraging, as there is not likely to be any improvement in the demand, in view of the abundance of fresh vegetables; we continue to quote navies at $1.10a1.12½; lots at $1.15.

BROOMS—Trade is moderately active, without material change in prices. Small sizes are in good supply, but owing to the scarcity of long corn, large sizes are in light supply. We quote "Union factory" prices as follows:

No 1 Hurl	$1.75
No 2 Hurl	1.65
No 3 Hurl	2.00
No 4 Stalk braid	2.50
No 4 Hurl	2.75
No 3 Stalk Braid	2.75
No 5 Hurl	3.00
No 6 Hurl	3.25
No 3 carpet	2.50
No 5 carpet	3.75
No 6 carpet	4.00

CHEESE—Continues to come forward pretty freely, but with a steady demand there has been accumulation as yet, and, as prices are lower here relatively than at the source of supply, it is not likely that they will go much, if any, lower. Prime Cheese has sold in a jobbing way, at 10@10½c.

CANNED GOODS—There is a fair demand, but prices are low and generally no change recently:

₱ Blackberries	$2 50	₱ Bartlett Pears	$3 00
₱ Blueberries	2 00	₱ Common Pears	2 00
₱ Damsons	2 00	₱ Pine Apple	2 00
₱ Red Cherries	2 60	₱ Quinces	2 00
₱ Gooseberries	2 75	₱ Raspberries	2 75
₱ Green Gages	3 00	₱ Strawberries	2 00
₱ Egg Plums	2 00	₱ Lima Beans	2 00
₱ Damson Plums	2 50	₱ String Beans	1 50
₱ Peaches	2 75	₱ Winslows Corn	1 70
₱ Pie Peaches	2 25	₱ Peas	2 25
₱ pie Peaches	1 60	₱ Tomatoes	1 65

We quote the American Fruit Co.'s fruit as follows:

Rhubarb in bbls—40@42 gall	$14 ₱ bbl
" in kegs	40c ₱ gal.
Peaches in half bbls	40c ₱ gal.

DRIED FRUIT—Moving slowly, as the season is nearly over. Stocks are light, and prices steady at 9½@10 for prime to choice N. Y. State Apples. Peaches, Half-Apples for prime halves, Blackberries, Cherries, &c, a shade out of market.

EGGS—The market continues steady at the advance noted in our last report, and while the demand is by no means urgent, the supply is small, and dealers regard fresh stock as good property at current rates. Wry and Southern 15c as the selling figure for fresh receipts.

FLOUR—There is a very fair demand for good standard flours, but unknown brands are hard to move, in view of the fact that there is a good deal of poor stock, made from sprouted wheat, on hand. Spring wheat flours may be fairly quoted at $6.25a6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50a7.25; fancy do, $7.50a8.00; fancy white wheat and patent process, $8.00a8.50. Rye Flour, 4.75a5.00.

GREEN TRUCK—Is coming forward pretty freely, and selling within the range of quotations, as follows: Cabbage, $4a1.25; Onions, $1a1.25; Potatoes, $2 bushel crate, $2.25a2.50; Peas, $1.50a$ ₱ bbl; String Beans, $2.25a2.75 ₱ bu; Radishes, 35a40c ₱ doz; Asparagus, 12½@15c ₱ bunch; Lettuce, 40@75c ₱ doz; Rhubarb, 2½@3c ₱ lb; Strawberries, 20@25c ₱ quart box by the crate.

GROCERIES—Trade is only fair. It is not as brisk as it was at least for five of the month, although business nearly falls off at this season of the year. Coffee continues weak, and our advices from the seaboard report a decline of ¼c ₱ cent ₱ lb within the past day or two. The outlook at present writing is not regarded as being favorable for a higher range of prices; as stocks are unusually large and the crop is said to promise well for a heavy yield. Sugars firm, but quiet. Molasses and Syrups quiet and unchanged, and the same is true as regards spices.

Carolina 7 a7¾ | Louisiana 6¼a6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12 a	Standard B	10¾a
Crushed	12 a	Standard Ex. C	10 a
Granulated	11 a	Ref. Yellow	9¾a 9¾
Powdered	11¾a	N. O. new crop	8¾a 9
Standard A	10¾a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70	Fair	55 a58
Prime	60 a65	Common	45 a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	55	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	50	Demara	50a55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45a1 00	Japan	30a65
Gunpowder	60a1 10	Oolong	31a65
Imperial	45a65	Souchong	35a75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23¾a	Rio (h pkgs)	27
Prime Rio	21¾a23	R Rio (loose)	26½
Good Rio	20½a21½	Roasted Java	33
Old Gov Java	33		

SALT—Our merchants generally continue to report business as being slow and unsatisfactory, that, in addition to a light demand, there is little or no margin for profit, and there is also considerable complaint in regard to collections. The market for Wheat continues quiet and unchanged; country millowners buying more or less but city millers are buying very little in this market. We continue to quote good to prime Ohio and Indiana red at 31@32, 35. White Wheat is very little inquired for. The receipts of Oats, although not large, are sufficient to supply the demand, which is small, at no change in rates: 35a36c for Penna. and Ohio mixed, 36@37c White, and 37a37½ cents Corn is in light stock, but there is not much call for it; Shelled is quotable at 58.60c, for Ohio and Indiana; prime Western and Missouri, 62@63c. Ear Corn is selling on wharf and track at 37a40, as to quality. Rye is quiet and unchanged, 75a80c.

HAY—The market for baled, if anything, is firmer in consequence of diminished receipts but there is no improvement to note in prices: No 1 Timothy, $17a18 on track; No. 2 do, $15a16; sales of loose from country wagons, $14a22 ₱ ton, mostly at $18a20.

HIDES—The prices have declined since our last report. There is a good demand for heavy steers, but cows, bulls and damaged are lower and hard to sell. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	6¼a 7
Green Salted Steers, Light	7¾a 8
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	7 a 7½
Green Salted Calf	9 all
Green Butcher Cows	5½
Green Butcher Steers, Light	6
Green Butcher Steers, Heavy	7
Green Butcher Bulls	3½ 10

LEATHER—General market rather quiet Rough Leather in fair demand for choice article—common grades a drug in the market. Upper and Kip in good demand for small lots of month assortment. Calf slow. Red Sole in good demand in small lots. We quote:

Oak, country	0,31@ 0,36
Oak Sole, city	0,38@ 0,40
Red Sole, B. A. heavy and mid	0,29@ 0,31
Red Sole, heavy	0,26@ 0,28
Red Sole, good dgd	0,23@ 0,25
Oak, Hemlock	0,24@ 0,26
Harness, city oak	0,35@ 0,38
Harness, country	0,29@ 0,32
Skirting, No. 1 and common	0,25@ 0,27
Fair Skirting	0,40@ 0,42
Fair Skirting ₱ doz	45,00@48,00
Best Leather	0,40@ 0,42
Finished Calf	0,90@ 1,25
Finished Upper, ₱ foot	0,45@ 0,60
Finished Kips	0,50@ 0,90

MILL FEED—In fair demand but unchanged: Fine Middlings, Shorts and Shipstuffs, $17a18; Middlings, $20a22; Chopped Feed, $22a23.

POTATOES—There is a very fair demand at unchanged prices; quotable in a jobbing way at 40a45c ₱ bu.; in car load, by the carload, Shaler, New Berwick Potatoes, $5a5.50 ₱ bbl, with market barely worth almost as much east as can be obtained here.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued steady jobbing demand but prices are weak, in sympathy with Chicago. Sugar cured hams, Lard or meats of any kind.

SHEEP.

The market has been comparatively quiet, and prices, as a rule, have ruled low. Receipts, as well as shipments, have been small, only 7½ ₱ cwt lower, and 25a30c off, as compared with Saturday last. Monday trade was very dull; Tuesday was little better; Wednesday no better, and to-day there was a little better feeling in view of the shorter run, but no improvement in prices. The feeling prevails that this stock is likely to drop still more in view of the heavy decline in hogs within the past few days and the very low prices of cattle, although it is said that the supply is comparatively light. It is also worthy of notice that while trade here in cattle and hogs has fallen off very much during this year, especially the former, there are as many if not more cattle handled here than at any other place in the country, outside of New York. Lambs have commenced to come forward, and a few sales have been reported and made; quotable at 6a7c—one bunch of extra brought 8. No demand for washed sheep.

Clipped—Extra 100a110 lbs		6.00a6.25	
" Prime 90a95 lbs		5.50a5.75	
" Good 85a90 lbs		5.00a5.25	
" Fair 70a75 lbs		4.50a4.75	
" Common 70a75 lbs		3.50a4.00	
Indianas, as to quality		4.00a5.50	

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 25, 1876.

There has not been much change in the notes of Crude for several days. United certificates, 81½@82; this P. M., with sales; immediate shipment, $2.22½a2.25; large oil, delivered here, $2.40. Refined unchanged; Philadelphia delivery; 14¼ cents; New York, no cars here; Richmond delivery, 13¾ bid, 14 asked.

The *American Manufacturer* of this week says: The new oil route from Pittsburgh to the seaboard by the river to Huntington, West Virginia, and thence by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to Richmond, though but recently into use, is becoming a frequented line. Already some 22,000 bbls of oil have been shipped by it, at rates lower than charged by either of the other lines eastward. Returning freights are being sought and will afford opportunity for back shipments become known. Among these the produce of the valley below and the ores of West Virginia, from the rich deposits lying along the railroad, are destined to form heavy freights. A fleet of large canal boats for western thoroughfare will probably thus spring up, in consequence of unwise freight discriminations against Pittsburgh made by the railroads running eastward from the Allegheny Valley. It is thus that necessity produces great discoveries and changes in the direction of general improvement.

The Barrel market was reported quiet but firm; sales at $1.10 for countries, and $1.20 for city make.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F. & Co	1,234
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	701
J. A. McKee & Sons	Warden, F. & Co	302
Livingston Bros	Warden, F. & Co	361
Total		1,204

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
B. S. Duncan	Hutchinson & Co	561
W. T. Bank	Excelsior & Co	81
G. M. Robinson	Iron City	80
Total		1,458

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA. A V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co	Balt 807
Liberty O Co	Warden, F. & Co	do 302
Crystal Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	Phila 302
Crystal Oil Co	C. & N. W. Ry St. Paul,	60
Total		1,471

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 25, 1876.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; No. 2 Chicago spot $1.07; $1.07¾ seller June; $1.08 seller July; No. 3 red; rejected 85c. Corn quiet; No. 2 48¾c spot; 48¾c seller May; 46¾c seller June; 46¾c seller July. Oats steady; No. 2 30¾c spot and June, Rye firm and unchanged. Barley easier; 70a9c spot; 58¾c seller June.

PROVISIONS—Pork closed firmer; $20spot; $20.15 @20.17½ seller July; $20.30 seller August. Lard quiet; $11.87½ spot; $12@12.02½ seller July. Bulk meats firm at 7, 10¾@10¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.09 bid.

On Call Board wheat was $1.07¾@1.07¾ June; $1.08¾ July. Corn easier; 48¾@48¾c May; 46¾@ 46¾c June. Oats easier; 30¾c June. Pork dull at $20.22½ July. Lard higher; $11.87½ to 12 August.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Flour: moderate export and home trade demand; superfine and western and State $4.10@4.50; common to good $3.60@5.25; good to choice $5.25@5.75; white wheat extra $5.60 @6.75; extra Ohio $5.60@7.00. Southern dull at 6.00@ 9.00. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal steady; western 12 85@3.25 Wheat irregular and closing firm; Receipts 21,000 bush; options sold, 640,000. Canada spring in bond $1.31; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.30@1.32; No. 2 $1.19@1.20; No. 3 $1.12@1.13; No. 1 red winter $1.27; choice amber Pennsylvania $1.30. Rye steady at 84@86c. Barley and Malt dull and nominal and State 62c. Hay and Hops unchanged. Coffee quiet. Sugar easier; fair to good refining 7¾@7¾c; prime to fine steady. Molasses firm. Petroleum quiet; crude 8¾c; refined 14¾c; cases 18¾@21c. Tallow firm; quiet at 8¾@8¾c. Rosin quiet at 1,25a1,30. Turpentine quiet at 32¾c. Eggs; western 12@ 14c. Pork closed firm at $20.20@20.22½. Beef quiet. Middles firm; long clear western 11¼c; city 11¾c. Lard closed firm; prime steam $11.35 @12.00. Butter; western steady and dull at 10 to moderate demand at 15@23c. Cheese quiet and firm at 4@11½c. Whisky dull and prices are nominal at $1.12.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Clover seed 16@ 17c. Timothy $2.45@2.50. Flax seed $1.40. Petroleum steady at 14 3-10@14¼c for refined; 10¾c crude. Beef firm; fair request for home trade; prime and dull export, superfine $4; extra $4.25@4.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5.37½@6.50; Pennsylvania do $5.50@6.50. Wheat quiet; amber $1.45 @1.49; white $1.45@1.47. Corn firm; yellow 52@53c; mixed 49@51c; rail 63½@61c. Oats demoralized; white 40@43c; mixed and stained 33@36c. Rye firmer; 82@84c for Pennsylvania; western. Receipts of wheat 26,000 bushels; corn 30,700; oats 7,000; Butter very quiet; New York and Bradford dairy extra 24@25c; firsts 20@23c; western extras 21@24c; firsts 20@ 21c; Chester County extras 24@25c; firsts 19@23c; Cheese; New York fancy 12@13c; western fine 11@ 11¾c. Eggs dull; western fresh 13@13½c.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—Cotton steady at 11¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1.06 @1.08. Corn firmer; 45½@46c. Oats steady at 30@ 33c. Rye firm at 72@74c. Pork quiet at $20.50. Lard firm; steam 11½c, closing with 11¾c asked; kettle 12¾@13c. Bulk meats held at 8¾, 9¾@ 10¾c. Bacon steady at 8, 10¾@11¾c. Whisky quiet at $1.07. Butter firm; Western reserve 19@ 20c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—Flour and Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn active; 61¾c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye steady at 78@79c. Provisions weak. Pork $21.50. Bulk meats; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 9¾c. Hams 11¾@12c. Lard firm; prime 12c. Hams 14¼@15¾c. Lard dull at 12¾@13¾c. Whisky steady at $1.11. Butter unchanged.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, May 25.—Refined petroleum 28¾f. LIVERPOOL, May 25.—Cotton sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export, and 5,000 bales American. California white wheat average 8s 9d@10s; Club 9s 11d@12s 4d; red spring No. 2 to No. 1 8s 3d@ 8s 10d. Corn 26s@26s 3d. Lard 56¾s. Pork 82s. Cheese 54s. Refined petroleum 10¾@11¼d; spirits 8¾d.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 25.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Wabash $1.09¾; No. 1 white Michigan $1.08¾; amber do $1.08¾; No. 2 red $1.28¾; seller June $1.27¾; seller July $1.28; extra white $1.10¾; No. 2 red winter $1.11¾; Corn firmer; high mixed 50c; white 50c; seller June 51¾c; seller July held at 53c; low mixed 50c; No. 2 held at 51¾c; Michigan 53c; rejected 30c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm; cash higher; option lower; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.17; hard $1.14¾; No. 2 $1.06¾; No. 3 99c. Corn dull; No. 2 50c. Oats steady; No. 2 held at 31¾c. Rye steady at 72c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring 78c; No. 3 nominal at 48c.

Boston.

BOSTON, May 25.—Flour firm; superfine western $4@4.25; common extra $4.75@5; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5.00@7.00; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6@7; Illinois $6@ 6.50; St. Louis $7.25@8; fancy Minnesota $7.25@8. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 62@66c. Oats dull; mixed and No. 2 white 45@48c; rejected 43@45c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 25.—Cotton dull at 11¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain dull and nominal. Provisions dull. Pork $20.75@21. Bulk meats 7, 9¾, 10@10¾c. Bacon 8¾, 10¾@11¾c. Lard 12¾@13¼c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1.07.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 25.—Cotton steady at 11c; sales of 1,000 bales; receipts 77 bales; shipments none. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn steady at 55@57c. Oats firmer at 48@52c. Lard dull at 13@14c. Bulk meats firm at 8¾, 10¾@11c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—Corn firm; white 63@64c; yellow 70@72c. Bacon firm; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 11¼c; clear 11¾c. Others unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, May 25.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1.27, round lots; white Canada $1.30 @1.35. Corn steady; no grade 60c. Barley firm; No. 2 Canada held at 90c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Cotton firm at 11¾c; futures weak; May 11¾@11 17-32c; June 11¾@11 17-32c; July 11 29-32c; August 11 13-16c; September 11 27-32c; October 11 23-32c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Cotton quiet at 11¼c. Flour, Grain and Provisions: nothing doing; unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—Petroleum firm and unchanged; S. W. 110 test 11c; prime white 150 test 12c, in car lots, cash.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Beeves: receipts 84; head, making 2,800 for three days, against 7,200 same time last week; market a shade weaker, with a further reduction on medium and fair of about ½c per head; native corn-fed steers 9@10c; 4 cars Colorado 8¾@9c; a car load Cherokee at 8¾c. Sheep: receipts 2,100 head, making 6,700 for three days, against 11,120 same time last week; market quiet and unchanged; 6@7c for common to prime shaved sheep; 7½c for fair to fancy lambs; fairish to shorn sheep 7½c. Swine: receipts 1,810 head, making 9,100 for three days, against 7,220 same time last week; market extremely dull; car load of corn-fed Ohio hogs 202 lbs at $7.06 per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO, May 25.—Cattle: receipts 1,326 head; total for the week 13,377 head; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,400 head; total for the week 9,400 head; market slow; prices weak; sales of only 2 cars. Hogs: receipts 4,100 head; total for the week 12,400 head; 10 to 15c lower; sales at $6.90@7.00; heavy $7.00@7.05.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Cattle: receipts 5,000 head; shipments 1,000; market unchanged; 10@15c lower; choice to extra shipping steers $4.90@5.25; good shipping $4.25@4.87½; best $5@5.50. Hogs: receipts 20,000 head; shipments 4,000 head; market dull and weak, and 15@20c lower; sales at $6@6.25; shipping $6.25@6.50; light $6.10@6.30; market steady; clipped $5.90@6.10; weighty $6@6.25.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Hogs steady; yorkers $5.75@5.90; packers $5.85@5.90; butchers' and mixed 6.05@6.25. Cattle slow and dragging; very little doing; nominally unchanged.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—Hogs steady; common to good light $5.90@6.40; fair to good heavy $6.50@6.80.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 25.—Hogs: receipts 1,300; prices $6.60@6.85.

Sheep.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 bbl whisky, 14 bbls gin, 4 bbls alcohol, 13 bbls whisky, J. Liteli; 6 targets, J. H. Johnston; 2 bdls wheels, M. McWhinney & Co; 1 bx drugs, J. Henderson & Son; 2 trunks, Mrs. J. Hoffman; 1 butts tobacco, T. J. Wallace; 8¾ butts do, 12 cads do, Hirsch Bros & Co; 1 bbl whisky, Fullerton & Son; 2 bbls mdse, Mutual Glass Co; 8 bxs 1 seats, Hare & Bro; 2 bdls eggs, C. W. Hazel & Co; 1 bx minies, Grove & Bro; 2 bbls whisky, F. Hoffman; 1 bdl rope, J. D. Thompson & Co; 1 bbl do, 10 cads do, Geoffrey & Co; 2 cads do, C. Carter; 2 bbls feed, J crock laid, B. Ferguson; 2 bbls whisky, Wm. Head, C. & Co; 1 steel spring, J. Woolwell & Co; 9 bf 10ds iron, Lyon & Co; 1 bbl do, J. Wilson; 1 bx cars & Son; 6 bars a s iron, T. Barnes; 6¼ butts tobacco, Hill, W. & Co; 10¾ do, Carter bros & Co; 25¾ do, R. & W. Jenkinson; 25 trees hams, 25 bbls lard, 25 bxs bacon, Wilson, A. & Co; 10 bbls tobacco, Hill, W & Co; 9 bdls wheels, Lyle R & Mct; 1 crate, Hussey, Howe & Co; 1 bbl whisky, G. Stewart; 1 do, P. Duff & Son

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are falling and stationary barometer, winds mostly from the northeast and southeast, partly cloudy weather, slightly warmer, and possibly local rains.

Amusements To-Night.

Pittsburgh Opera House—Salsbury Troubadors in the extravaganza, "Patchwork," and the comedy, "That Captain's Uniform."

Wreck of the Cleburne—Bodies Found.

A dispatch received last night from Evansville, Indiana, says that the body of Capt. Dick. Fowler, as is supposed, was found on Wednesday in the ash-pan of the wreck of the Cleburne. The body of Dick Partridge was found yesterday at Rosa Clara.

Contracts Let.

The Market Committee yesterday let the contract for paving the west end of the Diamond square with granite block pavement, to Messrs. S. R. Johnson & Co., at $2.50 per yard, with stone gutters. They also let the contract for the pavements on the south side of Miltenberger street, opposite the Fifth avenue market house, to Mr. J. J. Booth. These contracts are subject to the approval of Councils, however.

Boots and Shoes Stolen.

Some time between twelve o'clock and daylight yesterday morning burglars entered the shoe store of A. Johns, No. 16 Smithfield street, and carried off about $200 worth of boots and shoes. A man and boy were engaged papering the store room until eleven o'clock the same night, and when they left fastened the back door by putting a bar across it. The panel of the door, which opens into a small alley, was kicked out and the bar removed. The goods were carried away in sacks obtained on the wharf by emptying them of the corn with which they were filled. There is no clue to the robbers.

Allegheny Street Committee.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening. An ordinance for the payment by the city of a portion of the cost of improving Return street was ordered.

The matter of the flooding of houses on Montgomery avenue and Howard street was referred to a sub-committee.

A motion that the gangways and offices of the Exposition building be removed from South avenue was laid over. The contractor was directed to proceed with his work on McClure avenue, and to put in stone walls wherever necessary.

A list of plumbers authorized to tap sewers was approved. A few other unimportant matters were transacted.

Arnold Park Camp Ground.

Twelve men are now engaged it getting the Arnold Park camp ground ready for occupancy. It is thought that the work will not be completed before the first of June. Those who desire lots will meet on the grounds in about two weeks to make their selections. About $5,000 have been subscribed so far, and the prospects are that more buildings will be erected than were on the old ground. The National Camp Meeting will doubtless be held there.

A meeting of the Purchasing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, at which but little more was done than to report progress. A meeting of subscribers will bs held Monday, at which the Committee on the Revision of the Charter and By-Laws will report, and at which, also, the Committee on Purchase will report the agreement by which the grounds were obtained.

The Manchester Fire.

About three o'clock yesterday morning there was a slight revival of the fire of the evening previous at the Keystone Coffin Works, a full account of which was published yesterday. There was, however, no necessity for the alarm. Fire Marshal Livingston estimates the loss at $10,000, which is amply covered by insurance, the companies holding policies the to amount of $45,000 as follows: Citizens, of Pittsburgh, $1,000; Allemannia, of Pittsburgh, $1,000; Firemen's Fund, of California, $1,000; Union Marine and Fire, $1,500; New Orleans, $1,500: American Central, of St. Louis, $1,500; Oswego and Ontario, of New York, $1,500; Germania American, of Pittsburgh, $1,500; Amazon, of Cincinnati, $1,500; Lycoming, Pennsylvania, $1,500; Rochester, Pennsylvania, $1,250; Reading, Pennsylvania, $1,500; Lancaster, Pennsylvania, $2,000; Etna, Hartford, $2,500; Etna, New York, $2,000; Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, $1,250; Birmingham, Pittsburgh, $1,000; Panenl Hall, Boston, $1,000; National, New York, $1,000; Aetna, Hartford, $1,000; Security, New Haven, $1,000; Artisans, Pittsburgh, $1,000; Home, Columbus, $2,000; City, Pittsburgh, $2,000; Ben Franklin, Allegheny, $1,000; Penn, Philadelphia, $1,000; Royal, London, $2,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, $2,000; Peoples, Pittsburgh, $2,000; Virginia Fire and Marine, $2,000; Farmers, New York, $2,500; Citizens, St. Louis, $1,000. Total, $46,500.

The License Fund.

Maj. A. M. Brown, Solicitor for the County Treasury, and S. H. Geyer, Esq., County Solicitor, left for Harrisburg last evening to take an appeal in the action of the claim of the Auditor General against the County Treasurer for the license fund. In 1872 a special act of the Legislature provided that one-fourth of the amount received for liquor license should be paid to the State, and the three-fourths retained by the county for the benefit of the Work House. The act of the 12th of April, repealing the Local Option law, was enacted by the State authorities, also repealed the special law referred to, and provided that the entire amount collected shall be paid into the State Treasury. Under this view of the case State Treasurer Mackey made a demand upon the County Treasurer for the amount alleged to be due, some $76,000, and notified him that if not paid, the penalty fixed by law of 50 per cent. would be added and collected. Proceedings in equity were at once instituted by the County Controller, and the State Treasurer was enjoined from collecting the money. So the matter rested until a few weeks since, when the Treasurer was notified by the Auditor General that the amount was charged against him in that office, and if not paid in full within sixty days would be collected. About forty-five of the sixty days have elapsed since the amount was charged, and as the law provides in such cases that the appeal must be to the Court of Dauphin county the gentleman named have gone to make it.

A DARING BURGLARY.

Eight Masked Burglars Rob a Store at Wellsville, Ohio.

A very daring burglary took place in Wellsville, Ohio, shortly after one o'clock yesterday morning. At the time mentioned eight men wearing masks burst open the front door of the store of C. W. Paisley, with a railroad tie. Mr. D. S. Bookman, Mr. Paisley's clerk, and a friend of Mr. Bookman's, Frank Snowden, were sleeping in the store. The robbers handcuffed both of them, first making Bookman open the safe, from which, however, they only obtained $40 in silver. They also went to a room above the store and bound a young lady who occupied the room as a milliner. When they had proceeded this far policeman Sharp put in an appearance, and the robbers becoming frightened left. It is not believed that so large a force simply intended to rob Mr. Paisley's establishment, but that their object was to force an entrance into the National Bank, which is next door to Mr. Paisley's. Who the burglars were, is unknown.

THE BUTCHERS' FOURTH.

Concluding Arrangements for the Centennial Anniversary.

A large meeting of butchers was held in the hall of the Second National Bank, Allegheny, last evening to perfect arrangements for a big turnout on the Fourth of July.

The meeting was called to order about 8 o'clock. Mr. Charles Weite was made Chairman and John Rothrum Secretary.

The first business transacted was the election of George F. Smith, of Pittsburgh, as Chief Marshal, and John E. Strickler, Adjutant. The following Assistant Marshals were elected:

First Division, Pittsburgh—John Urban. Second Division, Lawrenceville—Wm. Hohlinger. Third Division, South Side—Jacob, Nasser. Fourth Division, Sharpsburg and country districts—Martin Loeffler. Fifth Division, Allegheny, Eastern district—Christ. Breining. Sixth Division, Allegheny, Western district—John B. Rothrum.

Messrs. George F. Smith, John Selling and James E. Strickler were appointed a committee to confer with the joint Centennial committees of Councils of Allegheny and Pittsburgh.

The Committee on Finance will consist of the Assistant Marshals. Messrs. Wm. Hockinberger, Louis Herring, Jas. E. Strickler, John Herchenroether and John Selling were appointed a Committee on Music.

The uniform will be a white shirt, blue sash around the body and red sash at the side of the leg. The Marshals of each division were authorized to appoint four axe men, who are to wear a red shirt, belt and cap and to carry an axe each.

The order of forming for the parade was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

French Bread and rolls, Vienna Rolls, Graham Bread and Rolls, English Cream Bread, Family Bread, Home-made Bread, Rye Bread, Milk Bread, Cross Buns and Muffins and Boston Brown Bread, Wednesdays and Saturdays, MARVIN & Co. 18 Fifth avenue.

Alsace Chintzes, in ecrue and all the late summer novelties, at HUGUS & HACKE'S, Fifth avenue and Market street.

Our second importation of Colored Silks in all the latest shades, are now ready for inspection. Hugus & Hacke, Fifth avenue and Market street.

THE R. P. SYNOD.

Proceedings of Yesterday's Session—A Long Discussion Upon the Sustentation Fund—The Principle Accepted and Scheme Laid Over Until To-day—The Syrian and Other Missions.

Yesterday morning's session of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church commenced at the usual hour in the Sandusky street church, Allegheny. The members were promptly in their places, including Rev. S. Bowden, of York congregation, N. Y., who had been absent from indisposition. The religious exercises were conducted by Mr. McDonald, from Glasgow, Scotland. The subject was the "Outpouring of the Holy Spirit." The services of song, prayer and discussion were attractive, and one of the marked features of the meeting was the solemnity and grandeur of inspired Psalmody, sung skillfully. The first speaker was Rev. Dr. Sproull, who mentioned that we ought to endeavor to understand the work of the Holy Spirit as a spirit of illumination, of holiness and of comfort. There is unity in all these works.

Elder Wm. McGhee said that we have so little because we desire so little. Avoid selfishness; Christ is a liberal giver and is pleased with liberal asking.

Rev. D. S. Faris, of Sparta, Illinois, said there is a difficulty in the way of some; they do not know what they want.

NEED OF THE SPIRIT.

Rev. D. Gregg referred to the baptism of Christ. When Jesus prayed the Spirit was given. As our glorious Mediator and Redeemer, he needed the Spirit above measure. The heavens were opened through prayer to God.

Dr. Milligan, of Pittsburgh, showed that it is difficult to distinguish between the Spirit's acting and the actings of our own hearts. The economy in the communications of the Spirit is just as much of the Spirit of God as we can use, which will be given in answer to prayer. We should act in connection with the Spirit.

Rev. Mr. Allen, of Sterling, N. Y., spoke of the great revival at Enfield under the ministry of Dr. Edwards. The people had been praying all night till daylight. The next day was preached the most powerful discourse ever delivered. The prayers on the occasion were appropriate and brief.

Wm. Brown, of Philadelphia, Treasurer of the Superannuated Ministers' Fund, resigned, sending his check for the balance on hand.

The documents of the Presbyterian Historical Society were referred to a special committee.

SUSTENTATION FUND.

A lengthy discussion was introduced by a report from R. H. K. Milligan, Chairman of the Committee on the Sustentation. There was much sharp-shooting done in the well managed debate which followed. There is nothing more necessary to be understood. Mr. Milligan explained at length his well-digested plan. Giving to the church is no charity. If a charity, now is the time; but it is a just return from God's people. He quoted from Sir Walter Scott largely to the effect that the race would perish did they cease to aid one another. Now we are a church. We must not be like Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?" The invitation of the Bible, "Let him that heareth say come," includes all the plans of benevolence. When the manna was gathered every man, woman and child was occupied. They did not say let every one look out for himself. When the temple was builded, the people did not say, "O, Judah and Benjamin, you must bear the burden." Every man gave as he was able. It was supreme selfishness for which ruined the Jewish nation. The speaker reviewed the second and fourth chapters of Acts on the subject. There ought to be uniformity in giving; one law for New York as well as for Kansas. There is no other way of supporting weak and feeble congregations. The whole scheme requires about $6,000—fifty or sixty cents per member—and fix the minimum salary at $800 for all the pastors throughout the church.

Rev. James Kennedy also spoke much to to the same purpose. If we would get the church up to the line of duty, the plan would work sweetly. In these hard times the pressure falls on the weak points. The chief sufferers are the ministers who are living on three or four hundred dollars a year.

At this point the morning session adjourned.

Afternoon Session.

The Court reconvened at two o'clock, when Dr. Wylie, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Board of the Theological Seminary, reported the seminary in a flourishing condition except a deficit in the Treasury. He also reported a most satisfactory condition of the Syrian Mission, which is constantly enlarging its proportion. The hostilities of the Turkish Government were blessings in disguise. Notwithstanding the depressed condition of business the revenues of the Mission are still up to the standard. The people have manifested previous alacrity in responding to every call. The debt has been an expenditure of $11,271.40, and a balance in the Treasury of $3,761.36. Miss Wylie had been assigned to the field last year, and went out with Dr. Eddy. Rev. Mr. Beattie, on account of failing health, was advised to return home. He was spoken of as a faithful, honored and voluntary exile from count ry and friends for twenty years. His return has been greeted once more affectionately with the deepest sympathy. Dr. Martin, with the assistance of teachers, has commenced operations at Latakia. Had all the Missionaries been present at the recent communion there would have been more than 75 communicants. A new church building was in contemplation, and a contribution of $1,000 was made by Mrs Mathesy.

THE OTTOMAN OUTRAGE.

It is a noteworthy fact that the outrage perpetrated by the Ottoman Government on the rights of these humble Christian men has been speedily followed by a terrible Providential retribution in a most formidable insurrection among its Christian population, with which we have been called to deal, and in connection with this the transfer of sympathy and of assistance by many of the Great Powers of Europe to the insurgent provinces on the Danube. The Turkish encampment on European soil will soon be broken up, as it is fitful and useless Mohammedan hordes will be remanded into subjection to a new power, on whose banner the cross and not the crescent will be inscribed. It is the prayer of the Synod and tendom that the event may be hastened. The church is summoned to redoubled efforts, not only to supplant the Koran by the Gospel of the Son of God, but to lead the ignorant to the knowledge of true and spiritual Christianity.

At the conclusion of this able report Dr. Wylie made an address, referring to his labors for the past twenty years, and tendered his resignation as Chairman of the Board of Missions. The cares and duties of his pastoral work are all he is able to accomplish. He who succeeds will find himself associated with men as wise as any who can be found in the church.

Rev. Mr. Beattie, of Syria, gave testimony to the efficiency of Dr. Wylie. He is intimately acquainted with all the circumstances of the mission, and recommended that another year be taken to consider the matter.

Rev. T. P. Stevenson, of Philadelphia, hoped the whole matter would be referred to the Board.

Rev. S. Carlisle moved that Dr. Wylie be requested to withdraw his resignation. Passed unanimously.

SUSTENTATION AGAIN.

The discussion upon the Sustentation was resumed, and Dr. Milligan held that we are passing through a crisis. Seventy-five years ago a pastor had a hundred miles square for his parish. Now failure to support the ordinances regularly would be fatal to our prosperity. He had commenced on $300, and his own handful was ministered to his necessities. He was willing to remember the past, and to help lift other ministers out of difficulty.

Elder Joseph Patton thought the distribution should always be made as soon as a man discovers his annual proceeds. The rule is according as God prospers. This would fill every treasury.

Elder McDonald, of Glasgow, Scotland, thought it the most wondrous thing he had discovered since he came to this country that the Church here had no such fund. His own Church across the Atlantic owed more to this scheme than any other. They had now for all the ministers $750 and a manse. The strong should support the weak. It would do no harm to deal a little with trifles, as was customary in Glasgow to put up on boards the tunes for the congregation to sing on the Sabbath. During the time these boards were up in the entrance an old woman refused to enter the church. She thought it was Popery. Finally at the end of twelve months the boards were taken down. While the elders sat at the collection box one Sabbath morning the old lady made her appearance with a bawbee for the collection. She asked the worthy officers "An are ye shure they are down yet. If they had na been down ye wud na get a penny of my money." If the church exists it must have ministers; if it has ministers they must be supported.

NOT A GOOD WORD.

Dr. Sloane said he did not like the word starvation. He never saw anything of the kind in the R. P. Church. In Vermont, a poor country, he never saw people live any better than the ministers living on small salaries.

Elder Alexander, of New York, thought we ought to hear all that can be said pro. and con. This was the only way to build a tower: to count the cost. The Presbytery of New York agreed to raise last year $1,000 for the Home Mission. At the close of the year they had raised only $300. Can Synod do better? It is almost impossible to find a minimum which will suit. This should be left with Presbyteries. He did not believe in help for ministers. It is to help the poor who cannot give. It would be good if we could reach the rich. The New York Presbytery have a large field of their own. It would be better to leave this for another year.

Rev. Dr. McAllister, of Walton, said this Synod, as such, ought to take this work in hand. It is to help weak congregations, and to secure the labors of the servants of God among them. What directly concerns the Synod should be taken up at once. Synod has a responsibility; it has the interest of the seminary in view—twelve young men ready to enter the seminary, and eight young men licensed to go out and seek settlements next year. Where are we providing places to labor. You never put spirit in anything that is not the work of the whole church, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is simply, shall the Synod take in hand some scheme? And I do not see how any man can vote with any other understanding.

WAIT FOR A BETTER TIME.

Rev. S. Carlisle thought the time unfit to establish a scheme to move on this matter. He spoke of the depression in business, but would sustain it if he was obliged by the action of Synod.

Rev. Wm. Slater said we must reduce the expense of the Synod. People are just pressed as much as they can bear. We can't take the money out of their pockets. The eighth commandment promotes our wealth and outward estate. He thought it a scheme to help the ministers.

Rev. Joshua Kennedy said every mission station would be cut off from supply. The Theological Professors would soon get all the rich congregations.

Rev. John Lynn, of Baltimore, said the scheme seems to be necessary for the ministry and necessary for the people. Young congregations required help. The students require encouragement. We must serve God and do the work of our generation. He was opposed to joining Presbyterial and Synodical Boards.

Dr. Sproull said some think we have talismanic influence which would fill the treasury at once. If New York Presbytery gives one-half the sum, or $3,500, it would be well.

Rev. Pollock Johnson said the money question lies at the bottom of all our work. One minister said at his own Presbytery they were contributing to all the schemes, but the salary was so small he could not live. Two hundred dollars, however, was raised by the members of the Presbytery in ten minutes. He was preaching somewhere where they were raising money for the traveling fund. An old man worth $10,000 refused to pay more than thirty cents. He was rich with cattle on the hills, but he had no children. I hope he never will have. (Applause.) If you want money I will vote every time and never think of doing any thing else.

Rev. Robert Sproull explained that we must not be rash. Some members think they have nothing to do but pass resolutions.

A POUND A YEAR.

Rev. James Kennedy said he totally objected to much which had been said. It is said by some that men are preaching about money. I wonder if they preach so tenderly in other matters. People object to paying. Suppose a minister will preach on this subject. There is opposition, but not as much as against giving. He recollected on one occasion when visiting the churches of Ireland with a view of raising the salaries of congregations an elder on the committee told the story of John Armstrong. He thought of joining the circle and was talking with his wife. He said he would have to pray. "Weel, John, that would do you gid." He could s nd that. But, said John: "They will ex t a pound a year." He could pray, but he could not give his pound a year. We must have a standard. If you lift a man up you must stand above him. It is objected we do all we are able. Those who hear ministers talk that way will do less next year. Objective ministers do not give their tenth. I am sorry if this is true. Many are giving the tenth and some far more than the tenth. It is said these things should be left out of the church. It is as much the service of God as to pray. The man who prays and does not give, neglects part of his duty. Objection cannot give $10 per member. A servant girl in some of the cities gives $25. How much is ten dollars for fifty-two Sabbaths? He told the story of a congregation which he knew could not give a living salary. When the pastor called they called a young man and paid him nearly three times the amount. Let us promulgate the principle of this scheme.

Elder Wm. McGhee said we must do something. The idea had been expressed that this discussion would harm the elders. It was just as likely to harm the ministers themselves.

The principle was accepted, but the final disposition of the scheme was left till today.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

Tivoli Garden—The Great Public Resort.

For several months past workmen have been engaged in remodeling that portion of the Opera House building in which Mr. Mashey's billiard rooms, dining rooms and bar were located, and public curiosity has been aroused to know the object of these extensive improvements, but until recently every thing about the place has been in such a state of chaos as to render it impossible to arrive at any conclusion in regard to the matter. The constant labors of the score or more of workmen employed at the building have at length brought order out of chaos, and although their work is not yet completed, enough has been done to enable us to form some idea of the object of the improvement.

Mr. Mashey, whose reputation as a public caterer in the way of restaurants and as an innocent amusements is second to none, is about to inaugurate a new enterprise in Pittsburgh, in the way of a public garden and restaurant, a move in the right direction as gentlemen, a portion of the extensive gardens being fitted-up extensively for the use of ladies. Such places are to be found in all large European cities, and we have no doubt Mr. Mashy will be liberally patronized when the public become familiar with the undertaking. The elegant appointments of the establishment.

It would be impossible to give anything more than a general description of the grandeur and beauty of the establishment, as it will be necessary to see it after it is completed to fully appreciate it, but in order that our readers may form some idea of what it will be, we will endeavor, as briefly as possible, to tell them what has been done. The extensive rooms formerly occupied as a bar and billiard hall, have been thrown into one by removing the partition wall, and the ceiling up arches of stupendous and this vast apartment has been fitted up with a degree of elegance beyond description. It is eighty feet square, with high ceilings, and the rich carpets tastefully arranged, and at different places are elegant fountains. It is the beer garden proper.

Everything that taste can suggest and skilled artisans accomplish to render the room beautiful and attractive is being done. On the east side are large aquariums with constantly playing fountains, while on the opposite side the western walls are covered with beautiful frescoed scenery, illustrative of the hunt, the turf, &c.

The front or main entrance is from Fifth avenue. The room is ninety feet deep, fronted by magnificent high doors, on either side of which are immense glass plates, the visitor enters from Fifth avenue. The beauty of the furniture, the brilliancy of the mirrors, the gorgeous colors of the flowers and the cooling and refreshing feeling which even the sight of the aquariums gives the visitor, make him feel, as he steps from the hot dusty street, that he had suddenly entered fairy land.

The furniture is of the very finest quality, style and finish, and, like the finish of the rooms, is what is known as the East Lake design. On the left is the lunch counter, forty-five feet in length, of the purest marble, finely polished. On the right is a counter fifty-two feet long. An elegant mirror, nearly eight feet square, and a stand of beautiful flowers on either side, and an aquarium, extending the full length of the counter, which is constructed of French plate glass, in fact it is a counter and aquarium in one. The top is heavy French plate glass set in a massive and elegantly carved black walnut frame, while the front is panelled with French plate glass. The idea is a new one here, there being nothing like it in this country. Back of the counter are four magnificent wine cases made of black and white walnut with massive silver trimmings.

The woodwork throughout is of hard wood, being black and white walnut, and is all finished in oil. This room will be lighted at night by four massive silver and glass chandeliers, with twelve burners each, divided into two circles or clusters, with prisms in the center around the stem, and pendant from the globe-rings. The total length of this apartment is 102 feet, a width, twenty-three feet. The passage-way from this to the Garden is thirty-nine feet. The Garden is eighty feet square, which gives a total length of 220 feet.

The establishment will be entirely complete in all its compartments and will be a restaurant in the true sense of the word. The furniture throughout will be in keeping with the other appointments and it is the intention of the proprietor to conduct the establishment in a manner to meet the approval of the public.

It may be possible that our people will not go to Mr. Mashey the patronage his enterprise so justly deserves at the start, as it is characteristic of us to be slow in adopting or patronizing anything new or out of the usual order to what we have been accustomed, but we feel confident that when the advantages of such a resort become fully known it will be most liberally patronized, for while we are a slow people, we have an appreciation of all that is useful and beneficial. To sum up the different enterprises, for there are several of them, we will add that the establishment will combine a first-class restaurant, where meals will be served and lunch obtained of the best quality. A bar, where will be found the choicest brands of foreign and domestic wines and liquors, an ice cream saloon on a grand scale, a segar stand, where can be obtained the choicest brands, imported segars as well as domestic brands, and last and largest a magnificent garden where those who wish it, can obtain cool, fresh lager.

Mr. M. expects to have the establishment ready for opening to the public on or about the 31 of June, when all can visit and see for themselves its beauties and comforts, of which we have been able to give but a brief outline.

One Lot Dark French Chintzes, In neat bright styles, worth forty cents—offered at twenty-five cents; a rare bargain HUGUS & HACKE, Fifth avenue and Market street.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Fine Quality French Wool De Beges, In Brocade, Plaid and Stripe, just opened at HUGUS & HACKE'S, Fifth avenue and Market street.

One Lot Light Striped Summer Silks Worth one dollar per yard, offered at sixty cents. HUGUS & HACKE'S, Fifth avenue and Market street.

A DEEP LAID SCHEME.

How the Robbery of the Safe of the Union Forge Company Was Effected—An Interesting Story of the Subtility of a Brace of Young Criminals.

In yesterday's GAZETTE the fact that the perpetrators of the Union Forge safe robbery had been arrested in New York was made public. The story of how these young criminals operated, and the manner in which the crime was traced to them is a one alike interesting as showing the acuteness of the youthful criminals and the excellence and ability of the detective force of the city.

The facts in reference to the robbery, briefly recapitulated, are as follows: Shortly before noon on Saturday, May 13th, the paymaster of the Union Forge Company placed in the safe of the company's office a box about twenty inches in length, containing $2,640 in ninety-five envelopes, each envelope containing a sum ranging from $1.25 to $223. This amount was the fortnightly pay-roll of the works. The paymaster locked the safe, put the key in his pocket, (the only key to the safe about the office,) and went to dinner, leaving a young clerk and two of the workmen in the office. The clerk went out shortly afterwards, and was gone about half an hour. About ten minutes after he went the workmen went out, leaving no one in the office for about twenty minutes. When the clerk re-entered the office he found the safe open, but thought nothing of it, but when the paymaster came, he found that the safe had been opened during his absence and the money taken. There being but one key to the safe, and that in the pocket of the paymaster, and the firm having the utmost confidence in the persons in the office just before the robbery, the case was shrouded in the deepest mystery, and not the slightest clue was presented upon which to work. Suspicion, however, fell upon a number of persons, and the detectives, under the direction of Chief Hartzell, groped away in the dark, hoping to find something tangible upon which to hang a thread of hope.

THE FIRST CLUE.

obtained was on the Tuesday following the robbery. On that day Lieutenant Berger, of the Lawrenceville district, brought to Chief Hartzell a key of some alloy, which had apparently been cast somewhat roughly in a plaster of Paris mould. Comparing it with the key of the safe (which Chief Hartzell had in his possession) it was found to be almost exactly similar. Here, then, was a possible clue. Lieutenant Berger explained that he had obtained the key from a man who lived in the upper part of Lawrenceville. The story which the man told was that one night, some two or three months ago, there had been a party of five young men in the lower part of his house, which was occupied by a Mrs. Urban. After the party broke up August Urban, a young man about nineteen years old, came up stairs with something in his hand, and the gentleman's wife asked him (Urban) what he had. He replied that it was "something with which he expected to make a good deal before long." To show her what he meant, young Urban took a cast of a key in the mould and gave it to the lady. After the robbery occurred she thought of the key, and gave it to her husband to give to an officer as a possible clue to the mystery. Acting upon this information, Chief Hartzell made enquiries and found that a young man between nineteen and twenty years of age, giving his name as Wm. Pierre, had been boarding at Mrs. Urban's for some weeks. The actions of Pierre were reported to be very strange, he having scarcely been away from the house in daylight during all the time he was there. This immediately aroused suspicion in the mind of the Chief, and after some patient investigation he became confident that Wm. Pierre was no other than Pierre Langdon, who had formerly been employed as a clerk in the office of the Union Forge Company. Langdon had left the employ of the firm in March last with the ostensible purpose of going to the Black Hills. After he had been gone for a few days the firm received a letter from him, dated at Dayton, Ohio, telling them he was going to Kansas and from there to the Black Hills. Afterwards he wrote to other persons, with dates of places in Kansas, one Yankton, Dakota, and finally a letter to his grandmother dated at Custer City. A singular feature about all these letters, however, was that they had no envelopes, Langdon saying in each that he had enclosed it in a letter to another person to be delivered to the person to whom he wrote. This was convincing evidence that all the letters had been written in the city and been sent around by Langdon, with the intention of leading his friends to believe he was West. Further proof of this was found in the fact that he boarded within a few doors of the office of Mr. Urban, and not Mrs. Urban's, and not only did not visit him (the uncle), but took good care not to pass the house in daylight. Upon the day of the robbery Langdon left the house of Mrs. Urban's about half-past 11 o'clock A. M., and had not been seen since.

WORKING THE CLUE.

Chief Hartzell thereupon detailed Detectives Rivers and Shiras to work up the case, and also ordered Lieutenant Berger to assist. Telegrams and postal cards giving a description of the boys were sent in every direction, and in a few days almost the whole of the entire detective force of the nation was soon on the lookout for the criminals. The first indication of the whereabouts of the persons wanted, Chief Hartzell received a few days ago. He heard that Mrs. Urban had received a letter from her son, and visiting her got the letter, Mrs. Urban giving it up without the slightest opposition. She never having imagined that her son was charged with any crime. This letter was dated from "Blue Ridge, Illinois." Instead that August and Pierre were going to the Black Hills, and August said that he would send his mother $150 as soon as he reached there. The envelope, however, was postmarked Harrisburg. From this, and other facts, the officers set strenuously to create the impression that they were going west, Chief Hartzell argued that they were making east, and so worked it for a time, but soon the following telegram published yesterday gave evidence.

A dispatch received from detective Scott last evening stated that the boys had upon them $1,600 in cash and $1,000 in bonds, which they had made a full confession, they asserting positively that they had no accomplice.

For Langdon to have obtained a cast of the safe key he (he was employed at the time) was comparatively easy, as, except on pay-day, the key always lay in a drawer in a desk in the office. Since his arrest has become known, a man near the works has told the officers that he had seen Langdon desired him to make a duplicate of a key, which he doubts not was the safe key. It will thus be seen that the circumstantial evidence against the accused boys is of the strongest description, and is sufficient to convict them without their confession.

It may not be out of place here to mention that strong suspicion of another party was entertained, which was not removed until Detective Scott's dispatch was received last evening.

A case of robbery, displaying more carefully laid plans, is rarely met with in the annals of crime, and the comparatively youth of the offenders is remembered, it is almost unparalleled. Every effort was made to ferret out the offenders, but only after the event, but before it, and but for the one blunder of Urban in giving away a cast of the key, the real thieves would possibly never have been suspected. Langdon doubtless had frequent opportunities to get his key in the safe before he left the office. From the time Langdon left the employ of the firm until the day of the robbery there were four pay days, and it is quite likely that the two have been in Pittsburgh each day without finding an opportunity to consummate their designs until the 13th inst.

Chief Hartzell and his excellent force deserve all praise for the admirable manner in which not only the present case has been worked up, but for a general excellence which is constantly manifested, making great acts of criminality rare indeed in this city.

We Have Just Received From our Boston headquarters a splendid line of Blue Flannel Suits in different grades, among them the popular "Yacht Club" Flannel, which is elegant style, and which we shall offer to our trade at the same prices they are jobbed for in Boston and New York. They are full indigo color, and are the most popular summer suits ever worn.

We shall offer at the same time new lines of Knickerbocker Plaid Suits, cut in single breasted sack for young men. We also have them in Chinchourat style, but the single breasted sack is meeting with great favor with the general trade, and is the "Coming Coat."

We wish to call special attention to our WHITE AND FANCY VESTS.

Do not purchase until you look at our assortment, which is larger and finer than was ever shown in the city. We make a specialty of these goods, and we challenge comparison with the best vests ever produced in the country, in either custom or ready made.

We also have a good line of Linen and Alpaca Dusters.

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE. 95 Smithfield street.

Stocks at Auction

This, Friday evening at 7½ o'clock, at Thomas F. Stewart's sales room, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

40 shares Lawrence Railroad.
100 shares Castle Shannon Railroad.
20 shares Fourth National Bank.
25 shares Allegheny National Bank.
11 shares Smithfield National Bank.
40 shares Mazodic Deposit Bank.
25 shares Armenia Insurance Co.
20 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Co.
320 acres Missouri land.
5 frame houses on Sheridan avenue, East Liberty.
40 shares City Deposit Bank & Trust Co.
THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Caspian, at Moville; steamer Hurnberg, at Southampton; steamer Suevia, at New York; steamer State of Pennsylvania, at New York.

W. J. France has better Teas for 50 cents than any other competing House at No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

French Organdie Robes, in late French designs with plate, now open at HUGUS & HACKE'S, Fifth avenue and Market street.

BREVITIES.

····The alarm of fire from box No. 6, in Allegheny, about half-past ten o'clock last night, was false.

····Bosey, the alleged counterfeit shover, has been released from jail on bail to appear when wanted.

····It is said that if the puddlers do not succeed to-morrow in obtaining a sliding scale they will strike on Monday.

····Mr Davison, Principal of the Bloomfield school has been charged with assault and battery for chastising one of his scholars.

····The residence of Hiram Ransom, at New Brighton, was robbed on Tuesday night of $200 worth of jewelry, silverware and money.

·····Mr. Edward Richards, a brakeman on the Brinton accommodation, had his left hand terribly crushed in the Union Depot yesterday forenoon, by its being caught between the tender and patent brake while making a coupling.

····Chief of Police Hartzell yesterday received a telegram from J. M. Sprouls, of West Alexander, Washington county, asking him to watch out for a dark bay mare, stolen from near Barnesville. Fifty dollars reward for the thief and $25 for the horse are offered.

····A row occurred at Reese's mill, Twelfth ward, a few days since, in which Benjamin Charles was engaged with three brothers named Davis, in which Abraham Davis was seriously injured. Cross suits for assault and battery were entered before Alderman Porter.

····Alderman Larkin, at the request of Coroner McCallin, held an inquest yesterday evening on the body of Willie Emery, aged eight years, who was drowned Wednesday evening, at the foot of Forty-ninth street, Seventeenth ward. The verdict was accidentally drowned.

····William Garlich, W. L. Mehaffey and William Golden, charged before Alderman Milliken with plugging the pipe which conveys the gas to the mills at Etna and Millvale, waived a hearing yesterday, and entered bail for their appearance at Court. Garlich was held in $2,000 and the others in $1,000 each.

····Deputy Coroner Larkins yesterday held an inquest on the body of Bliss, who committed suicide by cutting his throat in a barber shop on Ninth street Wednesday, full particulars of which were published yesterday. Bliss died about 12 o'clock on Wednesday night. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts previously published.

····The postillion on the Wylie street railway, Fremont Cheaver, met with a serious accident Wednesday night. Centre avenue, at Kirkpatrick street, is partially blockaded by the debris from an old building torn down at that point, and in the darkness the horse he was riding ran into the obstruction, throwing the rider and dislocating his shoulder.

····The Sub-Finance Comittee will today recommend to the Finance Committee to report favorably to Councils upon the proposition of the Nation Trust Company to pay $240,000 as a compromise of $415,000. The increase in the proposition from $240,000 to $240,000 was effected by several conferences of Messrs. Shiras and Schoyer with the sub-Finance Committee.

····On Wednesday John Reilly opened a new saloon on Ninth street, above Penn avenue. Yesterday morning about three o'clock a row occurred in the place, during which Reilly was severely stabbed in the right side. Dr. R. E. Warner attended the injured man, and pronounced his wound not very dangerous. How the row occurred or who did the cutting is not known, as there were but three men besides the proprietor in the saloon at the time, and each positively refuses to give any information. No officer seems to have a shred of suspicion as to who the man is, but in the absence of positive evidence, have not arrested him.

····Yesterday forenoon the wife of Henry Lang, of the Fifth ward, called upon the Mayor to ascertain from him the action she should take to prevent her household goods from being sold on a collector's warrant. She stated that a warrant of $12 for water rent was issued by Collector Hayden against them for a "bakery, dwelling and horse," and as they did not keep a bakery or a horse, she declined paying the tax. Recently she decided to change her dwelling place, when her landlord sent the Collector upon her. The Mayor advised her to let the sale proceed, and then sue the Constable and Collector for damages.

····Officer John Wareham, of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, while attempting to arrest Joshua Ridgely at Gordon's Row, in the First ward, yesterday morning was severely injured by being beaten by the friends of his friends. During the disturbance the officer shot at Ridgely, and the ball took the end off of the third finger of his right hand and clipped a piece out of another. Ridgely was afterwards arrested and lodged in jail, though not until he had received considerable rough treatment. Wareham was so used up by Ridgely that other officers had to escort the latter to jail. A Mr. Arrington, of Harrisburg is not considered in danger of death, but he is thought to be very seriously hurt.

PERSONAL.

····The United States Circuit Court having closed its session, Judge McKennan has gone home, to Washington, Pa.

····County Register Gray, who has been confined for some time by trouble from his old wound, is again in his office.

····City Controller Brown, of Allegheny City, has been appointed on the Committee on Reception, at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on the occasion of the assembling of the Knights Templar.

BASE BALL NOTES.

The Neshannocks and Xanthas at Union Park Yesterday—Score 11 to 11—The Alleghenys and Braddocks This Afternoon.

The game of ball at Union Park yesterday afternoon, between the Neshannock and Xantha clubs, was interesting, but not particularly exciting. The score is large, and more than two hours were consumed in playing the game. The Neshannocks, notwithstanding their victory, were not up to their usual standard either in batting or fielding, while in both these respects the Xanthas surprised the spectators. Eight six mistakes having been made—they let the Xanthas make five runs after two of them had been put out. The batting of the Xanthas in this inning was so exceptionally good that it seemed to surprise and demoralize the other side. So elated were the Xanthas with their success that when they took the field they played with such vigor and effect